RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 250 BOMBAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23 Oct.	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	CHINA ..	JANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 657
5 Feb.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20.830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16.585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,470

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India. Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‖ First Class Passengers only.

† Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

x—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
,, —2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Nov. '26	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA.

1926		
26th Oct.	NELLORE* .. CATHEY ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA .	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

* Omits Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
22nd Oct.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
23rd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
25th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
27th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
27th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
PENANG MABU	5214	22 Oct.	31 Oct.
*TAMBA MARU	5·45	29 Oct.	13 Nov
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	13 Dec.

* Passenge Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

anada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 2079. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHA

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	13th Oct	23rd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	27th ,,	10th Nov.
Celebes Maru ..	4th Nov.	14th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Boneo Maru ..	23rd ,,	7th Dec

For particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Tin Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle
BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12·8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6·4	Rs. 7·8
1 Month	Rs. 2·2	Rs. 2·8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS :— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd
(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi.
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposite received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 2 ARS

YOU GET	Rs. 1,500	IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF	Rs. 1,500	FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE
	Rs. 3,000	AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St, Fort Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus,
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel, No. 22997.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 11 Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month
Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY
29 Grey Street: CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA
BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*
PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.
Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.
AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate Sts, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Efficeint LINO OPERATORS with a speed of six thousand ens. immediately. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED CANDIDATES for Surbordinate Engineers' Class. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow for free prospectus. t
A ... R3863

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Silk Cloth and Hosiery on pay or Commission. For terms apply to LACHHMI DASS THAPAR AND SONS, Ludhiana, with one anna stamp.
A R3829

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—COMMODIOUS OFFICE, situated on Ballard Estate, consisting of a large main office with seven smaller partitioned Offices—Counters—Strong Rooms—Fans. Very suitable for European Firms For particulars apply Box No. 1835, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 27551

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCING PARTNER to invest upto Rs. 50,000 in running profitable gold, silver and jewellery business. Apply Box No. 1837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3866

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
P R3823

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE

TENDERS for the construction of S. W. Drains in Mahim Park Area leading to S. W. Outfalls Nos. 3 and 4, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 29th day o October, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT with the names of all the partners of the firm if there be any.

Forms of contract, specification, &c, will be issued on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy to anyone deputed to receive them by the Dy. Engineer, Development Works, at his office at Love Grove Rd., Worli, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON.
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 19 10-1926.
27548

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI IBRAHIM HAJI VAHEDINA, ABDUL REHMAN HAJI VAHEDINA and ABDUL SATAR MAHOMED VAHEDINA have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Duncan Road in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 210-4/9 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2328, Collector's New No. 9383, Old Survey No. 863, and New Survey No. 4297 and Cadastral Survey No. 4099 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7367 and Street Nos. 351 to 357 and bounded as follows.—that is to say, on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Duncan Road, on the North by the property of Jenabai widow of Memon Jusab Latiff and on the South by the property of Hasanbhai Sakubhai.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1926.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27546

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRANCIS MATHEW D'SA, of Bombay and Malad Christian Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim, right, title and interest by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever in the said hereditaments and premises should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their address at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, such exist and such claim if any shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

A dwelling house, situated at Malad, on the Marwa Road, assessed by the Notified Area Committee, Malad Circle for house tax and bears Notified Area No. 50, together with out houses and all the lands surrounding it in the village of Malad South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District, Registration Sub-District Bandra, together with the trees standing thereon. The said lands which surround the said dwelling house come under the Malad Khot.

The said lands which are in the Malad Khot are described in the books of Khot as follows and not being surveyed the area is not given.

PAKHADI TUREL.

Field.	No.	Dhemp	Malak Hissa	Assessment
1 Shi otar	65	0-8	0-5½-1⅜	4-4-1
2 Kumbar Bav	51	0-12½-1	0-3½-½	6-13-1
3 Shilotar	23	0-9	0-6	4-12-1
4 Kapase	53	0-19¼-1⅜	0-12¾-2¾	10-5 2
5 Bhati	86	0-1¼-2¼	0-1⅛-3¾	0-11-,
6 Pedi	55	0-¼-3¾	0-¼-1⅛	0-4-3
7 Bhag	54	0-8¾-4½	0-5¾-4½	4-12-7
		2-9¾-4¼	1-14¾-4⅜	3.-15-8

The whole of the said premises i.e. the said dwelling house on the said lands in Malad Khot are bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the Marwa Road and partly by the property of Pestonji Nasarwanji, on the South by the Nalla on the East by the property of one Mancherji and on the West by the property of Braz D'Souza and Nassarwanji.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1926.
PATELL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27547

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KRISHNARAO SAKHARAM KENI, Guardian of the person and property of his two minor sons, named JANARDHAN KRISHNARAO KENI and HARISHCHANDRA KRISHNARAO KENI, of Bombay. Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 80-84, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground bearing New Survey No. 13 and Cadastral Survey No. 524, Girgaum Division of which Kalyanji Harjiwan is the Fazandar together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Old Sonapur Road, in the Oart called or known by the name of Tad(achi) Wady without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, No. 2579, Street No. 19 (New Street No. 20) containing by admeasurement South to North on the West side 36 feet in length, East side 40 feet in length, East to West on the South side 27 feet and 3 inches in breadth on the North side 22 feet in breadth be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the house of late Luxman Shridharkar, on the West by the house of Ambaji Nathu, on the North by the Sweeper's passage and on the South by the public passage of the Oart called Tadwadi.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1926.
CHUBB & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27543

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership existing and carried on between MESSRS. JAMNADAS JEKISONDAS of Bombay, CHOKSEY GIRDHARLAL JETHABHAI, of Ahmedabad, CHOKSEY PURSHOTTAM KIKASHAH, of Ahmedabad, and SHAH BALUBHAI KASHIDAS, of Bombay, under the name and firm of RASIKLAL BALUBHAI as Gold and Silver Merchants at Khara Kuva at Shaikh Memon Street has been dissolved since the 6th day of October, 1926, and the partnership shop is closed since that date.

Bombay, dated this 20th day of October, 1926.
AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Messrs. Jamnadas Jekisondas.
27549

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Water horse in harness.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. C. J. C. Schmitz.

1 "Wanderer" motor cycle 2 1/4 H.P. (German make.)

1 "Sirius" motor cycle 2 H.P. (German Triumph.)

BONAFIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of valuable substantial made to order office furniture, large substantial made bevelled glass door show cupboards, American steel "store all" and filing cabinets, iron safe on stand by "Godrej", Typewriter by "Remington." etc., etc.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will sell by Public Auction at "Kothare Mansion," (2nd Floor), opposite the General Post Office, Fort, valuable substantial made to order furniture consisting of large office tables, revolving chair and book stand, large substantial made bevelled glass door show cupboards, American steel "store-all" cabinets, filing cabinets, one iron safe on stand by "Godrej", one "Remington" Type-writer, etc. The property of Messrs. The Corbin Lock Co. of America, closing their Bombay Office.

The above on view.

BENNETT & COY.

The Indian Review.

SEPTEMBER CONTENTS.

STABILIZATION RATE FOR THE RUPEE
By Prof. T.K. Doraiswami Aiyar.
THE CURRENCY BILL
By Mr. A. Ramaiya, M.A., F.R. Econ. S.
BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN STATES
By Mr. G.S. Raghavan.
THE DRINK EVIL IN BRITISH GUIANA
By Mr. Mudhoo Lall Bose.
THE NERVOUS MECHANISM OF PLANTS
By Mr. K. Ramunny Menon, I.C.S.
THE THEORY OF POPULATION
By Mr. J.S.B. Abraham, M.A.
A FORGOTTEN SOLDIER OF FORTUNE
By Mr. C.A. Kincaid, I.C.S., C.V.O.
THE INDEPENDENT CONGRESS PARTY THE AUTUMN SESSION
By A Student of Politics.
WORLD EVENTS: AUGUST
By Dr. A.J. Saunders, M.A.
THREE GREAT EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS
By Mr. Gopal Krishna, M.A.
HINDU INDIA
By Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, M.A., C.I.E
IDEALS OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
By Mr. R. Krishna Sastry, B.A. (Hons.)
THE PEACE OFFERING
By Srimati Svarna Kumari Devi.
MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH
By Mahatma Gandhi.
INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE
By Mr. S.G. Warty, M.A.
COMPOSITION OF THE LEAGUE COUNCIL
By Mr. M.V. Subrahmanyam, M.A. L.T.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5.
Single Copy: Annas Eight.

A few copies of back numbers of January February, March, April, May, June, July and August are also available. Subscription to the **REVIEW** can commence from any month.

G.A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

SAVE YOUR :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and SuperTax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pychony, Bombay

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meehana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Harbhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent. Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantawala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,552/12/1
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jullundur	
Ambala Cant.	Jarranwala	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS.—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS

A dog more human than many men—men more beastly than any dog and a wondrous story of a woman's love and devotion—a drama set in the land of eternal snows

The white ghos crumpled and fell

with LILLIAN RICH
7 Reels.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME— 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
A First National Picture.

CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
Presents
"GUL-BAKAVLI"
"GUL-BAKAVLI"
KOHINOOR'S BRILLIANT INDIAN MYTHOLOGY ROMANCE !
AND
DANCES and SONGS
BY
MISS MARIA
NEXT WEEK :
Kohinoor's fascinating Indian Drama
"KALA-NAG"
"KALA-NAG"
COME EARLY TO AVOID THE RUSH !

PRIMAPHONE
PORTABLE MODELS.

Primaphone Portable Models are compact and real Portables in their true sense. In travelling by Rail or on Boardship or on Picnic they are your most enjoyable Travelling Companions. Built of solid wood polished in Oak, Mahogany or Walnut, protected with Nickelled Corners fitted with Leather covered Steel Handle; and two Nickelled Locks; with separate compartment for carrying 12 ten Inch Records; equipped with most reliable all steel Swiss Motor Nickelled Tonearm and Imperial Sound Box.
Model No. 152 Single Spring Motor Rs. 70
" " 155 Double " " " 80
Delivered free at any Railway Station in India.
Sole Distributors for India Burma & Ceylon.
Bombay Phono General Agency,
52 0 522, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 23458. Telegrams : Primaphe

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE WEATHER.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE IN PERSIA

WEATHER REMAINS DRY

SIMLA, October 20.

A western disturbance has appeared in Persia. Conditions are very suspicious in the neighbourhood of the Andamans. The weather remains dry except for local falls in Upper Burma and South-East Madras. A few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Assam Bengal and Malabar. N

Chief amountsa are:—Port Blair two inches, Rangoon one, Yamethin one and a half, Sibsagar one, Behrampore a half, and Calicut and Coimbatore one.

Forecast:—Increase in Lower Burma and extension in Assam.—A. P.

MAGNETIC STORM AT ALIBAGH

The Meteorologist, Bombay, writes:—

"A magnetic storm of great intensity was recorded on the magnetographs at the Alibag Observatory from 14th to 16th instant.

The storm began at 0h. 15m. on 14th instant with a characteristic suddent increase of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field of 27 units, (the unit being 1Y or .00001 gauss). The fluctuations of field were of moderate intensity for the next 24 hours but began to be larger at about 1 a.m. on the 15th. 'H' fell by 87Y. between 3 and 4.15 a.m. which was soon followed by a sudden rise 80Y. Then followed violent and rapid fluctuations in "H" which lasted for about 20 hours. At about 11 p.m. on the 15th there was a rapid fall of "H" by 199v in 30 mns. followed by an equally rapid rise by 181Y in 45 mns. After 8 a.m. on the 16th the storm showed signs of abatement and normal conditions were reestablished at about 7 p.m. on the same day. The declination and vertical intensity curves were, as usual much less disturbed.

This year has been one of marked magnetic activity, eight moderate or great storms having already been recorded during the course of the year. The present storm, although characterised by less range of horizontal intensity than the one between the 14th and 16th April, was the most active considering the rapidity of the fluctuations.

The Telegraph Department reported large earth currents on the 15th causing strong disturbance of signals. These are considered to be due to the electromotive forces induced on the conducting surface layers of the earth caused by the rapid fluctuations of the earth's magnetic field. The greater the rate of change of the magnetic field, the greater would be the induced earth currents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 20

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 20th Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Oct 19 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	69 55	51 81	0 0	47 69
Fort ..	102 91	00 00		
J J.Hospital	84 09	00 00		

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 20th October 1926

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m 29.900 inches (.013 above normal.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day. 29.796 " (.008 above normal,)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours' +.012
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degree
" (wet bulb) " 77.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.7 degrees (1. below normal.
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.4 degrees (3. below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. per cent
" " at 4 .m. (previous day) 71 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E
Velocity " " 3 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 130 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= (10)-3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR 20TH OCTOBER, 1926.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the submontane districts and in excess locally in the plains. Temperature was below normal in the north and east of the province.

The United Provinces.—Skies are practically clear and the air is locally drier than usual. Minimum temperature was markedly below normal over the whole area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Sind and central Rajputana. Temperature was appreciably below normal throughout the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is not far from normal. Maximum temperature was generally in defect and the minimum locally so in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear over the central parts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was above normal in the western districts and normal or in slight defect in other parts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was below normal in the north of the area and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 85 deg. .7 (2 deg. below normal) and a minimum value of 73 deg. .4 (4 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Hyderabad and lightly to moderately clouded over the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad and the adjacent districts of the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was above normal in the central parts and the minimum in the extreme north.

General Remarks.—Settled dry weather prevails generally. A few local thunder storms have occurred in Malabar and its neighbourhood. Calicut has had 0.92" of rain and Coimbatore 0.88".

Forecast.—No large change.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON WEDNESDAY THE 20TH OF OCT 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Normal Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0.92	1.39	—0.47	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.82	5.06	—2.24	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	39.47	22.88	16.59	34.77
Lahore ..	..	16.35	15.05	+1.30	19.62
Hissar ..	..	18.60	11.61	+6.19	14.47
Ambala ..	..	28.23	23.89	+4.34	30.49
Delhi ..	..	23.81	22.96	+0.85	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	25.88	24.29	+1.59	26.99
Mainpuri ..	..	26.18	23.89	+2.29	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	36.93	33.74	+3.19	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	28.64	33.10	—4.46	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	30.41	35.76	—5.35	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.08	2.30	—0.22	3.68
Karachi ..	..	19.60	5.90	+3.70	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	10.27	9.69	+0.58	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	22.39	18.54	+3.75	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	28.42	21.87	+6.55	24.21
Kotah ..	..	39.60	26.14	13.39	28.23
Mount Abu ..	..	123.65	58.16	65.49	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	42.64	13.59	29.05	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	23.06	12.70	10.36	13.52
Veraval ..	..	50.62	17.64	32.98	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	34.22	25.12	+9.10	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	29.07	20.02	+9.05	21.20
Surat ..	..	59.15	39.45	19.70	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	..	48.92	27.66	21.26	25.83
Deesa ..	..	39.40	23.56	16.84	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	..	44.91	27.46	17.45	29.19
Indore ..	..	23.64	30.89	—7.25	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	68.39	50.68	17.71	55.11
Saugor ..	..	49.60	41.84	+7.76	44.96
Hoshangabad ..	..	53.46	45.80	+7.66	48.83
Khandwa ..	..	25.96	27.34	—1.38	29.63
Akola ..	..	30.63	28.10	+2.53	31.35
Amraoti ..	..	21.47	29.49	—8.02	33.05
Nagpur ..	..	44.72	44.01	+0.71	48.97
Chanda ..	..	42.41	47.12	—4.71	51.90
Raipur ..					50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	..	69.55	68.28	+1.17	70.63
Ratnagiri ..		112.38	96.50	15.88	99.98
Mormugao ..		89.15	88.44	+0.7	94.95
Karwar ..		99.20	112.34	13.3	120.12
Bombay Deccan	..				
Malegaon ..	..	15.84	19.74	—3.90	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	16.93	18.79	—1.86	22.35
Poona ..	..	25.37	22.78	+0.59	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	23.38	24.35	—0.97	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	14.15	16.57	—2.42	20.90
Belgaum ..	..	47.68	42.22	+5.46	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	28.01	24.09	+3.92	27.53
Nizamabad		29.13	30.40	—1.27	40.08
Indur ..	..				
Hyderabad ..		17.40	26.64	—9.24	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.03	112.76	111.95	+0.81	125.68
Calicut ..	0.92	115.58	94.79	20.77	117.16
Cochin ..	0.01	99.00	81.78	17.22	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.00	35.69	35.26	+0.43	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.07	50.57	28.49	22.08	84.16
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	20.54	28.91	—8.37	41.59
Bellary ..	..	11.49	13.90	—2.41	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	21.34	22.31	—0.97	31.23
Madras ..	0.06	13.75	21.55	—7.80	50.74
Bangalore ..	..	23.89	23.96	—0.07	35.37
Coimbatore ..	0.8	11.76	9.83	×1.93	22.29
Trichinopoly		19.19	16.51	+2.68	33.15
Negapatam ..		10.95	14. 58	—3.63	51.95

Mr. Madhao Shrihari Aney of Yeotmal, the Responsivist leader of Berar is the only candidate to be nominated in time for the Berar seat in the Legislative Assembly. The scrutiny of nomination papers takes place to-day.—A. P.

The Joint Magistrate of Shahjehanpur has convicted Mahammad Ahm formerly secretary of the Tilhar Municipal Board of misappropriating Municipal funds and sentenced him to three years' imprisonment and a fine of R900.—A. P.

In the second sitting of the Bhore State Mahar Conference held lately at Bhore under the presidentship of Mr. G. N. Kanitkar of Poona, the President exhorted the Mahars of Bhore to resort to self-help if they wanted to get their grievance redressed.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass. English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, German	¾	56 12 0
Brass German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	¾	60 8 0
Copper German	1	61 8 0
Copper German	1¼	61 8 0
Panchteka joint		32 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	56 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		62 0 0

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Ready:—21/7/6.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/7/3, highest 21/7/6, at 5.30 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/7/3, highest 21/7/6, at 5.30 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 5.30 p.m. 21/7/9.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/1/3.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/2/6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Ready:—56/14/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 56/12/0, highest 56/12/6, at 5.30 p.m. 56/12/6.
Vaida Kartak.—Opening 55/0/0, highest 55/0/3, at 5.30 p.m. 55/0/3.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 54/12/0, highest 54/12/6, at 5.30 p.m. 54/12/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 2/10/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 3/14/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

LONDON METALS

London, October 19.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65-1/4.
Copper Brazers, £73-1/2.
Yellow Metal, £68-1/2.
Spelter, Hard, £30-1/2.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Guage, £17+1/4.
Tin Block, £312-3/4—1/2.

PEOPLE'S FREE HOSPITAL.

The following are extracts from the second year report, i. e. for the Year ended 31st. Jyly 1925, of the People's free Hospital:—

The Hosital was started in August 1923 with the object of giving free medical and surgical treatment to all the poor and needy persons irrespective of caste, creed or colour, and are glad to state that the Public have availed themselves of facilities afforded to them by the Institution as will be seen from the figures given below.

The Hospital has both an Out-patients department which is open daily except on Sundays in the morning, and an In-patients accommodation of over Forty beds. The total number of patients treated in the In-patients' department was 548 out of which 435 were males and 133 were females. By caste:—Hindoos 315, Christians 39, Mohamedans 164, Jews 26 and Parsees were 4. The average stay of the patient in the Hospital waa 13 days. The shortest stay in the Hospital being one day and the longest stay 101 days.

The fall in attendance is due to these frequent changes from one place to another; besides the Committee had to close a number of beds owing to increase in the expenditure caused by ther ent they hap to pay, and the income not remaining the same owing to the weak financial condition of the city.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

The immediate needs of the Institution are—

(1) Permanent place of its own. (2) A permanent fund.

The financial position of the Indstitution needs careful consideration from the Public. It is the only Institution of its kind started by a group of medical men to give free benefit of their medical knowledge and experience to the needy public and we expect the public will help liberally this cause of humanity and discharge their duties as well. Any donations, however sma as and in whatever form, for the upkeep of the Hospital or towards the building fund and sent to the Hospital authorities at Parel Road, Chinchpokly Bombay will be very gratefully accepted.

Ramddayan Singh, a postman in the Rangoon G.P.O. against whom three charges were framed under Section 32 Indian Post Office Act, the first two being in respect of the misappropriation of R220 and R400 and the third the attempted destruction of a V. P. P. letter was sentenced to-day by the District Magistrate to three years' rigorous imprisonment on each of the three charges, the sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

B. P. AGRICULTUARL SHOW

SPECIAL STALLS.

In connection with and under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show, a number of special stalls are going to be opened. These will include:—The Forest Department's stall the Kolhapur Stall, The Gwalior Stall, the Belapur Stall. the union agency's general stall the betal-leaf stall the Comcrets s all the seeds-men's stall the Shevgaon implement depot bookstalls. The forest Department's stall.

BIAS-SCHOOL.

It has been thought fitting that a typical bias-school should be re-produced in the Show-ground. This will make it possible:—(1) to emphasize the importance of adopting rural education to rural requirements and environment. (2) to bring to the notice of the agricultural public the actual working of such a school. (3) to demonstrate to the public the facilities required for this type of school which is becoming popular amongst the rural public.

(4) The Museum is a useful part of the equipment. Here the boys should arrange samples of soil, seeds, manure, and models of implements and other mechanical appliances. There should also be maps, diagrams, and charts.

(5) Training in Spare Time-Jobs like gudar-weaving and rope making, so as to develop industrious habits among the boys.

(6) The most important part of the school equipment is the special teacher who is ordinarily a selected man from the ranks of school teachers. He is given a year's special training at one of the agricultural schools such as Loni.

(7) The Syllabus possesses the following features.

(a) the close relationship of such subjects as nature study, geography, drawing and arithmetic with rural life. (b)Agriculture and kindred matters form the subject-matter of the readers. (c) Manual labour both on the plot and in the workshop.

Arrangements have been made to offer prize for exhibits sent in from these bias-school; and it is hoped there will be exhibits of carpentry, weaving, rope-making maps, etc.

The Public Health Department have also taken advantage of this Show to stage a series of exhibits and to demonstrate how improvements in the health of the rural classes can be brought about.

SPARE-TIME JOBS.

Owing to the rainfall being concentrated within a few months the distribution of agricultural work is very uneven. At certain periods of the year the cultivator has to work at high pressure; while at other times he may have little to do for weeks on end. Hence the problem of finding suitable employment for the cultivator in these slack periods has been receiving increased attention. On the other hand a "floating" population such as exists in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency, means bad agriculture. Large numbers of agriculturists migrate to Bombay from Ratnagiri District and parts of the Deccan for several months of the year. They return to sow their crops and again migrate, leaving the villages occupied by old men and boys. In the subsidiary Occupations Court will be demonstrated a number of Spare Time-Jobs including hand-spinning, hand-weaving, rope-making, lac-making, vinegar-making, toy-making, bidi-making and poultry-keeping.

MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

Below are given some of the resolutions passed at the thirteenth Co-operative Conference held at Mysore lately:—

That either at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special General Meeting of rural societies, convened before harvest, the amount of loans required by members for the year from the financing institutions be discussed and settled after carefully scrutinsing the purposes of loans and the capacity of each applicant to repay the loan.

That unlimited liability societies do maintain a property register containing details of properties of members with encumbrances thereon, if any, and the committee should check the details annually and record a certificate regarding the correctness of the same.

The Conference, while thanking Government for their Order dated 11-10-1926, re: the establishment of 3 Land Mortgage Banks one for each of the Districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga was of opinion that one Bank at least should be started in a Maiden District.

WEAVERS' EMPORIUM

Resolved that a Central Weavers' Depot or Emporium be started to supply looms, yarn and improved appliances to all weavers' societies, to place orders for the particular kind and pattern of goods required as per market conditions and to take back the finished goods and find a sale for them. which. among other advantages, would enable the weavers to continue their operations throughout the year (b) That in cases where for any reason the existing co-operative societies cannot undertake the duties of the spinners' associations, it is resolved that spinners' associations be started in suitable places, and the same be affiliated to the Central Depot or Emporium, which would also arrange for the supply of charkas, cotton etc., take back the yarn, get the yarn converted into fabric and arrange for their sale. (c) That the Director of Industries be requested to arrange to send demonstrators to all places where at least 25 spinners can be had to learn spinning. (d) That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed for making all necessary investigations and starting a Central Emporium, as suggested above. (1) Director of Industries. (2) President, Propogandist Institute. (3) Registrar of Co-operative Societies. (4) Mr. D. Kongadiayappa. (5) Mr. "D. A. Adinaranaya. (6) Mr. Rudriayya of Malur,

That Government may be pleased to place a sum of two lakhs of rupees every year at the disposal of the Apex Bank for being lent to House-building Co-operative Societies at cheap rate of interest, so as to enable the latter to land the same to members at 6 per cent and recover the amount in 200 monthly instalments.

That the Law be so amended that societies which have built up a reserve fund of 25% of the paid up share capital be allowed to pay only 12 1/2% of the net profits to the reserve fund. (b) That 50% of the penal interest be set apart for utilising the same for educational and charitable purposes.

TRIAL OF EUROPEANS

A BASELESS FEAR.

SIMLA, October 19.

The Government of India, feeling that the general complaint made by the European Association of Calcutta against the impartiality of Government regarding the trial of Europeans charged with assaults on Indians requires some further answer, the Assam and Bengal governments having already dealt with the details of the two cases, the Home Secretary to the Government of India has now written to the Vice-President of the Association in reply to the Association's letter dated September 9th.

The Home Secretary says that it is a matter of importance that serious charges of assault by Europeans on Indians or by Indians on Europeans should receive careful and thorough examination, for cases of this kind have important reactions on the relations of the two communities. But no Government in India has any desire that the examination should be other than rigidly impartial. Justice must be done, but it is as much against the policy of Government that the law should be strained unduly as that it should be applied with laxity. The Government of India cannot admit that there are any grounds for the general apprehensions expressed by the European Association, and emphatically affirm that the only desire of Government is that fair and impartial justice should be administered. They regret that the Association should have thought fit in a letter which appeared in the Press simultaneously with its receipt by the Government of India to have made suggestions of so grave a nature, for which the Government of India find no warrant in the facts.—A. P.

THE "HINDU HERALD"

DATE OF PUBLICATION.

LAHORE, October 18.

The new Lahore daily "The Hindu Herald" which announces regular publication from 5th November has issued a preliminary Dasserah edition of 25,000 copies containing eighteen pages. It publishes welcome messages from the leaders of all schools and in an editorial entitled "For the Just Cause" sums up what it stands for.

It proceeds that while it will present Hindu case for equitable adjustment of relations with other communities. Its aim is not to preach communalism but to crush it. it concludes "On the question of Political advance "The Hindu Herald," will be with those who fight for freedom." The editor of the paper is Mr. G. S. Raghavan.—A. P.

NOTORIOUS MURDERER ARRESTED

POLICE CONSTABLE'S BRAVERY

HYDERABAD (Sind), October 19.

The notorious murderer of Ubavro, who had created considerable panic in the town of Ubarvo and neighbouring villages, has at last been arrested through the bravery of a police constable who, though thrice shot in the legs, managed to grapple with the ruffian at close quarters till some other policemen came to his assistance and secured him. —A. P.

POLITICAL SUFFERER'S CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, October 19.

I understand that the second session of All-India Political Sufferers' Conference will be held at Gauhati during the Congress week Swami Kumarand the organiser will leave Beawer for Gauhati in the first week of November. Political sufferers of different faiths will be allowed as delegate. An All-India Committee will be formed to organise provincial and District committees and the year's work done by the executive committee formed at Cawnpore will be considered.

A Lahore message says.—"The Associated Press understands that a reward of R5,000 has been offered by the Criminal Investigation Department of the Punjab to the person who will establish the identity of the possessor of the bomb which exploded on Saturday evening just after the Dasserah festival was over."—A. P.

Before a distinguished gathering of those interested in social work, Viscountess Goschen formally, opened the new building of the Rescue and Industrial Home for Women at Madras maintained by the Salvation Army

Making Good Blood

If your child is "looking pale," take it as a danger sign. The child may degenerate into a permanent state of ill-health.

But Virol is rich in vitamins and precious food substances that promote growth and development. Given regularly *now*, it will save the cost and anxiety of "patching up her health" in future years.

School Children need Virol

Virol actually increases the red cells of the blood, it builds bone, nerve and muscle tissues, bringing roses to the cheeks and a splendid glow of health to the whole body.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year.

VIROL LTD., HANOVER LANE, EALING, LONDON W.5, ENGLAND.

HALF A CENTURY - RENOWNED -

BATLIWALLA'S

AGUE MIXTURE AND AGUE PILLS

FOR

Malaria, Influenza, Kala-Azar Hay and Jungle Fevers.

SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA Managing Director

Apply for Price List.

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., LIMITED

Sayani Road, P. O. Cadell Road BOMBAY, 14.

Tele Add: "Cawashapur" Bombay.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY

ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI

is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.

ANANGA PROBHA OIL.

An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji, (177 B), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

COOK—EASY.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co BG. BASAVANGUDI - BANGALORE.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO., Girgaum Back Road.

ODOL Original GERMAN ODOL

For Dental Disease

Rs. 2/- per bottle

RAVAL & CO., 13 Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

From our Correspondent.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

A further drop of 5 to 9 points in New York futures has been reported to day. The market advanced early but later prices eased on further hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 7 points up. The advance was due to scattered buying.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 19th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J H Springman and Co:—

"Warmer weather is reported. Manipulators keep quiet. There is less disposition to buy. Statistical position is bearish."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vasugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 19th inst. as under:—

"Think that market likely to go lower on account of pressure actual and expectation of bearish Government report."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

The following private estimate to hand:—The Gasho Company—Condition 63.5 per cent.

The next Bureau Report giving estimate and condition of crop together with ginning figures will be published on Monday next, the 25th instant.

Following a renewed slight decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened about Rs. 2 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 260½ and going up by half a rupee declined gradually to Rs. 257½ on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 257½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 256 and going up by a rupee declined to Rs. 254½ on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 255.

Oomra Dec/Jan opened at Rs. 245½ and gradually gave way to Rs. 242½ on Commission Houses selling. At about this level buying on the part of Japanese Houses caused the market to advance to Rs. 244½ but closed weak at Rs. 241½ on general selling. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 205½.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

	Bombay, Oct. 20.
Fully Good Broach April/May	255
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	204
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	239

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Oct. 20.
Fully Good Broach April/May	257
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	206
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	242

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours, ending 6 p.m. on 19th October, 1926:—

Cotton	402 bales
Wheat	14151 Cwt.
Linseed	3216 ,,
Rape, etc.	30 ,,
Gingellyseed	66 ,,
Poppyseed	220 ,,
Groundnuts	5639 ,,
Castorseed	5072 ,,
Rice	44690 ,,
Myrabollams	293 ,,
Cottonseed	3266 ,,
Mowraseed	359 ,,
Gram	1246 ,,
Juwar	nil
Barley	nil
Bajri	1012 ,,
Coal	9141 Tons

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 20.	
Bengal Superfine 'M G	250/55	.....
Bengal Fine M G	245/50	+20
Bengal F G M G	230/35	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	245/50	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	310	.....
Wardha-Hinght 'Fine M G	290/95	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	290/95	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	270/80	.....
Arvi Fine M G	285/90	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	270/75	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	260/70	+20
Mulkapur Fine M G	250/60	.....
Khandeshi Fine M G	250/255	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	305/310	.....
Broach F G M G	290/95	.....
Muthia Fine M G	245	.....
Muthia F G M G	230/35	—4/5
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	320/25	.....
Westerns Good M G	265	.....
Westerns F G	.....	.....
Miraj Fine M G	300	.....
Cambodia 'Fine M G	350/65	.....
Navsari Fine M G	.....	.....
Surat Fine M G	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M G	265	.....
Dhollera Fine M G	260	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	255/60	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 20

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	..	1,774	1,444
Central India	51	6,072	6,926
Barsi and Nagas	..	407	1,117
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	201
Beras	9	1,391	3,680
Central Provinces	..	569	1,997
Total Oomras	90	10,328	15,275
Dholera	91	1,897	3,870
N.W. Provinces	..	1,796	4,353
Rajputana	..	5,433	1,149
Sind-Punjab	..	2,877	3,258
Broach	..	77	2
Coompta & Dharwar	138	5,174	10,595
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,309	9,000
Cocanada	83	202	1,207
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	3,691	5,681
Persian	..	1,8 5	636
American	..	13,429	138
Egyptian and African	..	9,821	15,523
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	402	62,847	66 688

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept to 14th Oct, This year	Last year
Europe	2,170	35,702	43,406
Japan & China	..	14,073	3 ,062
Coast Ports	20	1,854	1,934
Up-country by Rail.	..	14,570	796
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	350	10,307
Total	2,190	66,524	99,505

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, October 19.

	To-day's closing
December	12.72—.05
January	12.78—.08
March	13.02—.09
May	13.25—.06
July	13.43—.07
Middling Spot	13.00—.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, October 19.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 135,000 +11,000 bales

Days Exports to Great Britain 5,000—46,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000—109,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, October 19.

	To-day's price.
January	12.75—.08
March	12.92—.03
Middling Spot	12.56—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, October 19.

	To-day's opening	Today's closing
October	6.81	6.83+.07
November		6.87+.04
December	6.88	6.89+.06
January	6.94	6.94+.06
February		6.96+.06
March	7.03	7.03+.06
April		7.05+.06
May	7.11	7.12+.07
June		7.14+.14
July	7.15	7.17+.07
August		7.19+.07
September		7.21+.07
October	7.22	7.24+.07
Middling Spot		6.99+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 16.

	To-day's opening	Today's closing
October	13.20	—.07
November	13.15	13.05—.07
December		13.07—.07
January	13.20	13.10—.05
February		13.13—.06
March	13.30	13.15—.08
April		13.15—.08
May		13.15—.08
June		13.15—.08
July		13.15—.09
August		13.15—.09
September		13.25+.01
October		13.20—.09
Sakellaridis F.G.F., Spot		15.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, October 19.

Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 500 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

New York 10-55 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	12.89+.11
March	13.12+.08
May	13.35+.19

New York. Noon call—
New Orleans, 9.55 a.m.—

January	12.90+.20
March	13.15+.20

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 19.

	To-day's closing
Scinde, Good	4.90—.10
Scinde, Fully Good	5.26—.10
Scinde, Fine	5.50—.10
Bengal, Good	5.00—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	5.30—.10
Bengal, Fine	5.60—.10
Oomra, Good	5.75—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	6.05—.10
Oomra, Fine	6.35—.10
Broach, Good	5.60—.10
Broach, Fully Good	6.00—.10.
Broach, Fine	6.40—.10

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, Ovtober 19.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
55/ Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe, pper 62½ lb.—
55/9 Jan-Feb.
Shipment Sellers.
Market.—Prices are firmly held.
Wheat, Australian—
56/9 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers
Market:—Firmly held.
Dheat, Choice White Karachi—
58/ Oct-Nov Shipment Buyers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi—
58/ Oct-New Shipment, Hull, Paid.

LINSEED

London, October 19.

Linseed, Calcutta ton—
£17-0-0 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta ton—
£17-0-0 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers
Linseed, La Plata c i f ton—
£15-5/8 Oct-Nov Shipment Offered.
Market:—Steady at full prices
Linseed Bombay ton—
£17-3/4 Oct-Nov Shipment London nominal.

LINSEED OIL

London, October 19.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt—
30/3 Nov-Dec Delivery Paid
Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt—
30/9 Jan-Apl Delivery Paid and Buyers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, October 19.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7 juality) spot:—
15-1/2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, October 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—
Oct-Dec per cwt. 17/1-1/2
Jan-March, per cwt. 17/4-1/2.
July-September per cwt. 16/3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay:—
Jan-March per cwt. 17/5-1-2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f Karachi:—
Jan-March per cwt. 17/6-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, October 19.

Smoke Sheet Standard Riobed lb. spot:
Buyers sh. 1/8-3/4d.
Sellers sh. 1/9d.
Pale Crepe lm. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/8-5/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/8-7/8d.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, October 19.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£7-3/8 Oct- Nov Shipment Nearest.
Castorseed Bombay—
£15-1/4 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers
Rapeseed Fercrepore Real Bold ton—
£17-3/4 Oct-Nov Shipment Nominal.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18-1/2 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18-0-0 Dec-Jan Shipment Sellers

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, October 19.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, October 19.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register). £119-1/2—1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10-1/4.
National Bank £47-1/4.
Eastern Bank £6-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £84-3/8
Conversion Loan £74-3/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £102-1/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/4 per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £69-7/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent £59-3/4.
Consols £54-5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent. £101-7/8+1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

B C RATE:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 Nov.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32-3/8 Jan-Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 277 3/4.
Bank's buying T T 276
Bank's buying 3 Mos 270.
Bank's buying D D 275.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 270.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1170.
Bank's buying D D 1240.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1255.
JAPAN—
Banking's selling T T 135 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 132 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 126 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 157.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 87 1/2.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 89 5/8.
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.85 19th inst.
London—Japan 2/0 7/32 19th inst.
London—Paris 165.00 19th inst.
London—Belgium 172.00 19th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 19th inst.
London—Italy 115.00 19th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc Acceptance 8m/s	1/6 7/32
Fcs. Demand	1180
American Dollars	277
Hongkong Dollars	126 1/4
Shanghai	157
Japan	135
Singapore	157 1/2

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, October 19.

T.T. Berlin on London 20.36-7/8—1 1/8.
T.T. Amsterdam on London 12.12-3/8—1/4.
T.T. Brussels on London 172.12—1.75.
T.T. Madrid on London 31.92—.30
T.T. Milan on London 113.85—5.07
T.T. Berne on London 25.11.
T.T. Paris on London 166.00+.25

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Gold £4/4/11½ 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 5/16 19th inst
Silver London Forward 24 1/16 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 51 cts. 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 3/4 per cent 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 27/32 per cent 19th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos 3 per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/9.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 57/2.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 57/2.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 55/2.

London, Oct. 19.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/4.
Silver ready d. 24/5.
Silver forward d. 24/1.
TONE OF SILVER.—
Weak. India bought cash. China sold forward. Continent sold moderately. We look on this rise as temporary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 20.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/9.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1074 Rs. 113.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103/12.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay October 20

Cotton mill shares remained unchanged with moderate business. Market is likely to remain steady.

We quote:—B. Dyeing 878/12, Century 367/8, Fazul 877/8, Pearl 512/8, Nagpur 536/4, Swadeshi 491/4, New Great 303/12, Colaba 35, Simplex 132/8, Madhavji 116/4. Tata Hydro 1121/4, Tata Defd. 210, Tata Ord. 56/2, Tata Power 627/8, Andhra 747/8.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	75
Baroda	50	4	84
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67
Central	25	1½	28 12
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1435
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	362 8
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	21
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	27 8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	131 4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	108 12
Katni Cement D.	40	..	305
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	5 8
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	47 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	930
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.c.	147
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	114
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	100
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	85
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	97 ×D
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	103
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.c.	71½
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	78
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	171 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	255
Scindia Steam	15—0—		11 1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78 12
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	747 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	1010
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	131 4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	61 8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92
Surat Electricity	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1121 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	970
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	627 8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	735
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			470
Akbar	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	110
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1070
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Maumad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000	..	925
New Mofussil P.	400	40	590
Vow Prince of Wales	500	61	710
Volkart U.P.	500	40	640
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	230
Belapur Co Ltd.	75	..	18
B. Burma T Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	521 4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	60	3	140
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	19 12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8	0-0-0 5 14
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195
Jost Engineering	100	10	112 8
Mckenzie	100	30	375
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	600
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	137
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	72 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	210
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	55 12
Thacker]	50	..	110
Telephone	50	nil	31
INSURANCE COMPANIES			
Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	6 8
New India	25	1y	22 12
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1015
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 6
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430
Alliance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	7 3
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	878 12
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	170
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	92 8
Century	100	20y	367 8
Central India O.	100	16	136 4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	450
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	135
Coorla	100	..	145
Crescent	100	4	173 2
Currimbhoy	250	..	300
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	690
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	230
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O.	100	..	26
Emperor Edward	500	..	235
Fazulbhoy	250	25	877 8
Finlay	100	nil	130
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	625
Globe	100	..	35
Gokak	100	5	110
Idndoostan	1,000	125	1650
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	177 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1120
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	368 2
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		100
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1145
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5775
Madhora Swindia	100	..	20
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	116 4
Madras United	250	15	515
Manockjee Petit	1,000	30	1800
Mathradas	100	..	110
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	115
New City of Bombay.	100	10	150
New Great Eastern	300	nil	305
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	512 8
Phoenix	100	10	405
Premier	100	..	32 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	22
Sassoon Silk	500	..	540
Sholapur	1,000	450	8300
Simplex	250	..	132 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	35
Standard	500	40	1400
Swadeshi	100	18	491 4
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O.	500	..	120
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2410
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, October 19.

Ahmedabad	430
Bombay Cotton	320
Bombay Dyeing	875, 880, 867-8, 878-12
Century	367-8, 363-12 365 367 8
Central India	536-4 536-4 530 536-4
Colaba Land	136
Crescent	173 2
Edward Sassoon	130
Fazulbhoy	873 12 877-8 867-8 877-8
Finslay	130
Globe	35
Gokak	110
Indian Bleaching	180
Indore Malwa	363-12
Kohinoor	1150
Madhowjee	116-4
Mathuradas	110
Meyer Sassoon	85
Mysore	113-12
New Great	303-12 305 293-12 30
Pearl	507 51-8 502-8 512-8
Pabany	230
Phoenix	405
Simplex	135 135 126-4 132-8
Swadeshi	488-12 491-4 485 491-4
Swan Mills	150
Tata Mill	120
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	230
Bombay Steam	171-4
Bundi Cement	21
Central India Mining	27-12
Indian Cement	131 4
Katni Cement Ord.	108 12
Shivrajpur	47-8
Tram Co. Ord.	131-4 131-4 1 0 131-4
Tata Hydro	1113-12 1122 8 1112 8 112 -4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	57-4 57 56 56 12
Tata Iron & Steel D of	212-8 216 206-4 210

LONDON SILVER.

London, October 19.

Silver—China and the Continent sold. India bought.
Spot 24-5/16+1/8.
Forward 24-1/16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, October 19.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4-4-11-1/4—1/4.

London, October 19.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, October 19.

Demand Bills 484-42—.23

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

.. FRIDAY, October 22.

Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of New India Assurance Company, Ltd., Central Bank Building, 4-30 p.m., to confirm resolution regarding reduction of Capital.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails of the 7th instant due at 3 a.m.

Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, New Chinch Bunder, Sandhurst Road, Mandvi (opp Khilafat Office) 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, October 23.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian National Party will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, on Saturday, (the 23rd instant), at 6 p.m., (S. T.) when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside and and Mr. M. A. Jinnah will address the meeting on the subject of "My Sins of Omission and Commission."

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

KAPOL—Mr. Gopaldas Laldas, expired on Wednesday morning, the 20th instant at 6 a.m. (S.T.) and the Uthamana ceremony will take place at his residence on Thursday afternoon, the 21st instant, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) Police Station, Lohar Chawl, Madhavji Thackersey's House."

RAYMOND—Mrs. Mary after long illness passed away peacefully at 11 a.m. yesterday. Funeral at 8 a.m. to-day from 10, Sankli Street, Byculla.

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from the 16th October, 1926, until further notice the Howrah-Bombay Postal Express is scheduled to arrive at the Ballard Pier at 1.15 p.m. on Saturdays and consequently the following will be the latest hours of postings for the Homeward English mail at the Bombay General Post Office from that date:

Unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Saturdays.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article.—From 12 noon to 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

Registered correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Fridays.

Registered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article.—From 7 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. on Saturdays.

Registered correspondence for United Kingdom only with a late fee of annas 4 on each article.—From 7 p.m. to 11-30 a.m., on Saturdays.

Parcels upto 6 p.m. on Fridays.

Money orders upto 3 p.m. on Fridays.

2. Posting at the Town Sub-office must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

3. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 27th October, 1926.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. Mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 2 a.m. on the 18th instant.

Clan Macnab arrived Suez evening of 16th instant.

The P. and O. s.s. "China" (extra) left Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 18th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

FIRE RELIEF FUND.

The Bhagini Samaj, Bombay, founded to commemorate the late Mr. Gokhale collected, on the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, R1,000 from its members and sympathisers and handed over the donation to the Servants of India Society.

NON-BRAHMIN MEETING.

On Tuesday night a non-Brahmin public meeting was held at Mandvi Koliwada Shree Raghunath Maharaj Mandir Hall, Mr. A. T. Thorat presiding, to offer congratulations to Messrs. Jodhe, Bagde, Javalkar, and Laud, on having won the appeal against the sentence of imprisonment passed on them by the Poona City Magistrate.

JAIN THANKS TO PRESS.

The following resolution was passed among others at the sixth session of Shri Atmanand Jain Mahasabha, Punjab, held at Samana (Patiala State) on 25, 26 and 27th ultimo, held under the presidentship of L. Bholanath Jain of Jullundur:—"This session of Mahasabha thankfully appreciates the spirit of the "Bombay Chronicle" and other newspapers who have helped the Jain community in the propaganda relating to Shri Shatrunjaya dispute and hopes that they will help us similarly in the future."

YOUNG BHANDARI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The annual Dasserah Sammelan of the Young Bhandari Volunteer Corps was held on Saturday last in the Ganesh Bhuwan of Mr. Dalmodar Ganesh Parkar, Umarkhadi, when Sheth Vithal Dewji Kangutkar presided. Mr. Ganpat Mahadeo Kelaskar delivered a lecture on "Vijayadashami". He stated the object and importance of Vijayadashami. Bharat A. N. Surve and Sheth Cooverji, Captain of Young Messrs. Volunteer Corps also made speeches suitable to the occasion.

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

MEASURES TO COMBAT BACKWARDNESS.

PROBLEMS BEFORE MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

The first sitting of the Muslim Educational Conference was held at Haroon Hall, Poona, on Wednesday morning, under the presidentship of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.

At the outset, the Guard-of-Honour formed by the "Akbar" troop of the Muslim Boy Scouts of the Tayabia Orphanage was inspected. After the President-elect, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., and Hon. Sir M. Habibullah were received, the proceedings began with a recitation from the Holy Quran and a poem of welcome.

Amongst those present were:—Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Mr. Lory, the Director of Public Instruction the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Mr. Shaikh, Collector of Ratnagiri, Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., Rao Bahadur Lathe, Dewan of Kolhapur, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Kamaruddin of Bhusawal, Mr. J Kadri, Educational Inspector, B. D., Mr. Sayed Aminuddin, I. C. S., Mr. Khateeb of Nasik, Khan Bahadur Ismail Munshi, Khan Bahadur Bedrekar, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Bakza, Sir Raghunatharao Sabnis, Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Cowasji Dhunjishaw, and several others.

The following gentlemen could not attend the Conference and expressed their sympathy:—H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharajah of Kolhapur, General Sir Charles Richardson, G. O. C. Poona District, the Rajasaheb of Mudhol, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Mahadeo Chaubal, Colonel Lawrenson, Colonel Hay, Lt.-Col. Blamey, Hon. Mr. Hotson, Colonel Anderson, Sardar Raste and Mr. S. M. Sladen, I. C. S.

BACKWARDNESS OF MUSLIM COMMUNITY.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah in his opening speech, made some general observations on the various aspects of Muslim education. He pointed out while during the last two years the percentage of Muslim scholars to the population in the whole of India, had increased from 3.8 per cent. to 4.1 the percentage in Bombay had remained stationary at 4.9. The dominant fact in any consideration of Muslim education in India was that it was of recent growth, especially secular English education owing to the fear, that it might undermine the religious faith, but he was a stout believer in the impregnable nature of the fortress of Islam and he refused to believe that any factor could ever dim its lustre.

Dealing with the difficulties in the way of the spread of Muslim education Sir Mahomed referred to the deep-seated conservatism of the community. He uttered a note of warning against the overemphasis on an arts' education to the neglect of the crafts. Sir Muhamed concluded with an appeal to his hearers to emulate the other communities in freely tapping private generosity, for the spread of education and to grow more and more ndependent of outside help especially Government help.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim in his presidential address referred to the slow progress of the community in the higher branches of education and notably, education on technical and scientific lines. The salvation of the country in his opinion lay in the spread of technical education and their backwardness in this respect was deplorable. He suggested the foundation of an industrial fellowship, by wealthy men which would help the poor but deserving Muslim students and he appealed to the influential men of the community to come forward and help in this direction. Sir Currimbhoy finally dealt with the compulsory primary education, and the education of girls and appealed to the Muslims, to aid in the social, moral and material advancement of the community by the education of girls.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in a message of sympathy and encouragement said:—We are doing our best to provide more Mahomedan teachers and to employ more Mahomedans in the upper branches of the Education Department. He trusted this year's Conference would bring home to the Muslims in the Presidency, the need of helping forward the spread of education in their community, particularly by the provision of funds on, as generous a scale as the community could even at some sacrifice afford.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed:

(1) This Conference thanks His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for sending a very encouraging and hopeful message and for his great sympathy with the cause of the Mussalmans.

(2) This Conference extends its hearty congratulations to His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Bhopal on his elevation to the throne, and trusts that His Highness will continue to bestow the same zealous regard for the advancement of the Muslim cause as has been associated with his family.

(3) This Conference congratulates Hon. Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, its Honorary General Secretary on his elevation to a Knighthood and requests him to continue to shoulder the responsible work hitherto done by him.

(4) This Conference puts on record its deep sense of sorrow and loss at the sudden and untimely death of Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ebrahim, its Honorary Treasurer and of Sardar Sayeed Ali El Edroos, O. B. E., a Muslim leader of standing in Gujarat and sympathises with their families in their bereavement.

HIGH COURT

A DOCTOR TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

BRUTAL MURDER OF WIFE.

The Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Fawcett at the High Court disposed of the appeal preferred by Mahmad Baksh Sheikh, a Mahomedan sub-assistant surgeon from the Bombay Presidency against the decision of Mr. R. G. Monypenny, British Consul of Ahwaz in Persian Gulf province of Arabia, who sentenced him to be hanged for the murder of his wife.

The accused who was a sub-assistant surgeon went to Persia in March last year and was employed as a doctor by the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. at Kut Abdulla where he stayed seven months. In September, 1925, he married Makiyeh, an Arab girl of about 14 or 16 years of age, the daughter of Zair Buti. By the terms of the marriage settlement the accused was to pay her father 600 krans. Of this sum 400 krans was paid and the balance remained unpaid. In October, 1925, the accused went to live in Ahwaz where he changed his quarters three times—the third time he went on March 1, 1926, to live in the house of an Arab, where he hired a room. According to the evidence, on the morning of March 4 an Arab, named Issa, while going from Ahwaz to Khazalieh discovered in a hollow on the mounds nearly the body of a woman. He reported the matter immediately to the police. The mounds, which are interspersed by hollows mark the partly excavated site of a former town of Ahwaz, and are situated in a deserted spot away from any main tracks. The police who arrived on the scene saw the body which had knife wounds, the stomach was open, and the intestines were protruding. The right side of the body was partly burnt as also the clothes. The police retained a silk handkerchief found round the neck of the body, an empty bottle which smelt of paraffin and some bangles taken from the body. Subsequent to the burial of the body, the police were informed "that the wife of an Indian had disappeared." The Chief of Police intimated His Majesty's Vice-Consul that he had reason to suspect that the body might be that of the wife of the accused. The next morning the accused was sent to the Persian Police Station for interrogation, during which he recognised the bangles and ornaments shown to him as belonging to his wife. Thereafter the body of the deceased was exhumed and the accused denied that it was the body of his wife. At a further enquiry, however, the accused made a statement in Court admitting definitely that the body was that of his wife and that she appeared to have been killed.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The defence put forward by the accused in the Sessions Court was that his wife used to run away from him to Kut Abdullah, Nassin and the north bank of the Karun river where she had relatives. The accused alleged that a chance thief had murdered the girl for her ornaments.

With regard to the motive that prompted the crime, there was evidence to show that her parents did not want her to go to India and threatened to take her away if the accused did not pay the money due under the marriage agreement. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge the accused, on the night of March 3, took his wife with him from his quarters to the mounds near Khazalieh, attacked her with a sharp weapon and killed her, attempted to burn the body and returned home. In view of the fact that no extenuating circumstances had been revealed in the evidence, but that on the contrary, the evidence proved that the murder was premeditated, the Judge sentenced the accused to be hanged.

Their Lordships in giving judgment agreed with the Sessions Judge it was very improbable that wandering thieves would be carrying about a bottle of paraffin with them. The attempt to burn the body certainly pointed to the murder being committed by someone like the accused, who might have specially taken paraffin and used it in order to burn the corpse. The accused's admission that the ornaments were his wife's, in fact, to His Lordship's mind, made things worse against him.

In view of the threat given by the girl's father to get her divorced and married to another Indian, jealousy appeared to be a possible motive for the crime. As however, there was no direct evidence against the accused and the circumstances surrounding the actual murder were left in obscurity, their Lordships thought that the ends of justice could be met by passing the lesser sentence. They therefore commuted the death sentence to transportation for life.

ALLEGED GIFT BY MUMTAZ.

RENEWED ATTEMPTS AT COMPROMISE.

The suit filed against Mumtaz Begum on behalf of her one-year old daughter Saadat Begum by the former's mother Vazeer Begum in connection with the alleged gift of R75,000 out of the legacy left by the late Mr. Bawla, was called on again yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Mulla, Advocate, counsel for the plaintiff, intimated that his Lordship's suggestion to attempt a compromise was conveyed to the parties who were considering the matter. Counsel therefore applied to have the case adjourned till after the vacation.

His Lordship accordingly adjourned further hearing till the 8th November.

FUTILITY OF SWARAJIST PROGRAMME.

RESPONSIVISTS OUT TO CAPTURE EVERY WEAPON.

Under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party, Bombay Branch, a public meeting of the residents of Girgaon was held in the Goregaonkar Building's compound on Tuesday night when speeches were made on "Responsive Co-operation and the Coming Elections" by Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Mr. M R Jayakar. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided. The meeting was largely attended and the speeches were heard by the audience with attention and interest.

NECESSITY FOR CHANGE.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal speaking first explained why a minority in the Congress who styled themselves as Responsivists did not obey the Mandate of the Congress given by a resolution at its Cawnpore Session. They had from the beginning expressed their point of view on the subject of walk-out of the legislatures and the acceptance of offices of power and responsibility under the existing constitution; and had tried their utmost to change the majority to their view. But their view was not accepted by the majority. As the minority firmly believed that the time had come when if the Congress refused to listen to reason, they should approach the electorate, a greater power than the Congress and put their view before them. The Responsivists were of opinion that in the circumstances in the country, a change in the programme of the Swarajya Party was absolutely necessary. The Responsivists had laid down a programme of capturing all posts with sufficient power and responsibility and of working the Reforms for what they were worth. The electorates had to select one out of the two programmes, and the speaker appealed to his hearers to make their choice after most careful consideration.

"CONGRESS MADE A LAUGHING STOCK."

Dr. M. B. Velkar, speaking next, protested that they were neither anti-Congress nor Congress-wreckers. They had not done anything that would injure the prestige of the Congress. Such action that would tell upon the prestige of the Congress was taken by the Swarajists who had made the Congress a laughing stock by their ridiculous walk-out and walks-in. The Responsive Co-operation movement was launched by the late Lokmanya Tilak, Gandhiji and others at the time of the Amritsar Congress when every one agreed that the Reforms were a response to their activities of 40 long years. They had never the slightest illusion that Swaraj was to come from the Council, but they were equally sure that it could not be brought about either by Charkha alone, or walks-out and walks-in. That without Mass Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes Swaraj was impossible was certain and was accepted by all Nationalists. But the difference was about the ways and means of bringing about a situation when Mass Civil Disobedience would be possible. The Responsivists held the opinion that by making use of and taking fullest advantage of the Constitution given to them—although it was defective, incomplete, unworkable and unsatisfactory—they could advance the cause of the country, the Constructive Programme, to a great extent.

FUTILITY OF SWARAJIST PROGRAMME.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar then said that the Swarajists who had entered the legislatures three years ago with the specific object of obstructing from within the councils had done nothing of the kind. They had while talking of obstruction practised Responsive Co-operation all the while. Their programme showed that they would enter the councils for obstructing from within, but they would, without waiting to do so, walk-out of the councils if the Government did not grant the national demands. So far that programme was fairly good. But what were they going to do next? Were they going to practise Civil Disobedience and cease paying taxes? Was that possible in the existing circumstances, when Mahatma Gandhi, the father of Civil Disobedience Movement himself had proclaimed that it was not possible? asked the speaker. And if that was not possible to practise what would the Swarajists do after the walk-out? No answer, he said, was coming forth to that answer and that alone was enough to prove the futility of the Swarajists' programme As against that, the Responsivists had a clearly laid down programme.

CHARGES AGAINST SWARAJISTS.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said the candidates put up by the Responsivist Party in Bombay had grown old in the service of the country and deserved the whole-hearted support of the electorate. He said the tragedy of the political situation to-day was the Congress had been made the captive and the hand-maid of one political party in the country for the sordid purpose of catching votes. Could there be a greater tragedy, he asked them, than to proclaim Mr. Jamnadas Mehta a Gokhale of the present time? The Congress was being prostituted for the purpose of bolstering up the claims of the unworthy men on the ground that they were Congress men. Mr. Jayakar accused the Swarajists of using the Congress funds and volunteers for election propaganda, and the Congress platform for the sake of making vile and false speeches and bolstering up undue claims. He exhorted the electorate to protest against the "prostitution of the Congress" and express their resentment and dissatisfaction by voting against the Swarajists and supporting the Responsivists candidates who were honest men and who did not play with public funds.

VOTE ON MERITS.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in winding up the proceedings said that the voters should consider the merits of the various parties on the field and decide as to which party was capable of doing the greatest good to the country. He emphasised that the principles and programme of the Responsive Co-operation Party were the same as those enunciated by the late Mr. Tilak, patriot and prophet, at the Amritsar Congress. He asked whether the Responsivists would stop to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. He wanted them to support a policy such as of the Responsivists, which was eminently practical. Their motto was to make use of the powers given to them under the Reforms as far as they could and agitate for more. He would strongly commend to them that principle of Responsive Co-operation propounded by a sagacious political leader and urge them to support men such as the Responsivists who were animated by the spirit of service and sacrifice and militant nationalism.

ELECTION TRICKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I think it my duty to sound a timely note of warning in order that the authorities concerned will take stock of the various election tricks and devise means to remedy the evil.

The election roll since its publication has been supplemented with a second part of the Non-Mahomedan City South constituency. A glance at that roll will show that people who have been registered with their full names in one Ward, in part I of the roll, have been again registered but this time with initials only in the same or different wards in Part II of the roll. Even in part I it is found that the same voter has got himself registered in more than one ward.

Most of the grain dealers and Marwaris have continued to hold their shops in the names of their ancestors who, although dead, are enrolled as voters, instead of the present holders. A good number of those that are genuine voters, go at this time of the year, that is after the monsoons to their far off native villages. In both the above instances the sons or relations or managers who happen to be in Bombay on the polling day vote in the name not of their own, but in the name of the persons registered, believing in some cases honestly, that they have a right to do so.

The qualifying rent bill being that of April 1926, people whose parents died between 1st April 1926, and the date of the preparation of the roll naturally kept silent as otherwise they would lose the right of voting. This is intensified by the fact that the Municipal election roll which was very defective in respect of persons and their qualifications was "suo moto" adopted as the basis of the Council Roll.

The number of Hindus, Parsis, Jains, Indian Christians and Israels who are dead since 1st April 1926, must be legion, and there are expert contractors who supply gangs of men of different communities, to willing candidates, and these gangs make it their business to return often and often to the polling booth and vote in the names of the dead.

Paid canvassers who go from house to house also keep a careful list of those who possibly cannot remain in Bombay on the polling day and others are suitably found to personate and vote for them.

The above although by no means exhaustive are some of the tricks with the election roll and the actual polling I will now enumerate doings in the polling booth.

Candidates or their agents put crosses or otherwise indicate the place where the voter has to mark his paper, chiefly by folding the ballot paper in a way which shows the name of the candidate for whom the voter is to mark his paper.

Will the Collector of Bombay who is the authority concerned try and rectify the voting list so far as double and treble names and those of the dead are concerned. Will he also see that the supervising officers are men of sterner stuff, who will not be cowed down by a candidate or their influential supporters, and do not allow any interference with the ballot or violation of the secrecy of the ballot. A timely public warning in the local press and prompt action in case of wilful breach will help to purify our elections.—Yours etc.

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.
Bombay, Oct. 20.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At their meeting held on 19th instant the Trustees of the Port of Bombay disposed of the following main items of business:—

A note by the Chief Accountant on the revenue receipts for the half year ending 30th September 1925 was considered. The receipts for the half year amount to Rs. 129.52 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 14 lakhs as compared with the corresponding period for 1925-26. The main decrease is in the Docks and Railway receipts and is attributable to the continued depression in trade, the coal strike in Great Britain and the falling off in exports. The recent trade returns show some signs of improvement which it is hoped will be sustained during the remainder of the year.

The Board approved the surrender of leasehold Rent Roll No 464, Apollo Reclamation, the term of which would ordinarily have expired on 31st July, 1936, and grant of a new lease on certain revised conditions.

On the recommendation of the Marine Committee certain amendments of the Bombay Port Rules were approved, subject to the sanction of Government, to regulate the movement of ships in relation to vessels entering or leaving the Government Dockyard while the westward of Middle Ground Island, and laying down the special signals to be observed.

EXCHANGE HAVOC.

LOSSES BY THE MILLS.

HEAVY SLUMP IN COTTON AND SILVER.

(From Our Correspondent).

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Sir Purushottamdas, in his remarkable interview with a Press representative, has torn to shreads the policy of deflation, which would in effect make serious inroads on the revenues of India to the extent of Rs. 5 crores, and thus prevent any relief in taxation, as well as remission of provincial taxation.

We would certainly like to prevent this abnormal result, which the Currency Commission attributes as likely to result from the 1s. 4d. ratio. Sir Purushottamdas says in effect that the Paper Currency Reserve consists of Treasury Bills and Government of India Securities in ratio of 1 to 1. Any cancellation of the former would involve the Government of India into a cash payment—obviously from surplus revenue—to that extent, and thus it would prove ruinous to the country, which is obliged to pay its debt from its revenues.

Sir Basil Blackett, in his speech before the Burma Chamber of Commerce, talked about speculation in Exchange on the "bear" side, as if speculation was a new factor in Bombay! Speculation is going on all the year round, either on the "bear" or the "bull" side, in the Bombay Exchange Market. What is new is Government coming in to aid the Exchange Speculation on the "Bull" side.

The unnatural rigging up of the exchange has saddened the plight of our millions of cultivators, who cannot sell their goods on a self-supporting basis. The cotton mills have been in heavy losses—barring some honourable exceptions.

The ryot has been penalized by the high rate, having to lose 12 p.c. owing to the higher exchange ratio. Even our exclusive crop like Jute cannot be sold, thus entailing untold miseries on the ryots.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

The Viceroy appoints an agricultural commission, but first consents to deprive the agriculturists by hitting them hard with an unfair exchange.

The ryots have lost about 300 crores of rupees, as the loss in Silver which has lost Rs. 10 (per 100 tolas) after the publication of the Currency Report.

The Cotton losses would amount to Rs. 5 to 10 crores.

Stark ruin of the ryots; still the Finance Member talks of "speculation" on the bear side!

Those who were on the 'Bull' side, in cotton and silver, have been ruined—one of the merchants having had to commit suicide. No one knows, when the 'slump' will stop.

SILVER MARKET.

BETTER TONE IN BOMBAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 20.

London Silver Market cables:—

"Silver weak. China sold. Continent sold heavily. Buyers holding back. Declining tendency. Continental sales likely to continue."

"China and Continent sold. India bought."

London Spot 24 5/16d. plus 1/8d

London Forward 24 1/16d.

New York Silver 51 cents —3/4 cents

China Exchange 2s. 3.7/8d. plus 1/8d.

The market opened at Rs. 56/6 and Rs. 4/6 for 1st and 2nd settlements. There was bear" covering, due to London market and the China Exchange being a bit better. The Calcutta operator also bought. The rates improved, until at 5.0 in the evening, they were quoted at Rs. 57/0 and Rs. 55/2 for 1st and 2nd settlements.

Gold was "quiet," and was quoted at Rs. 21/7/0 for both the settlements.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received to day the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York: 'Think likely to go lower on account of pressure of actual and expectation bearish Government report."

"THE SABARMATI ASHRAM."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your report of my address on "The Sabarmati Ashram" states that I said that Miss Slade was an American lady. This is a mistake. She is English by birth and is the daughter of Admiral Slade of the British Navy. I send this correction by request.—Yours, etc.,

E. STANLEY JONES.

Sitapur, October 16.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information)

JANUARY.

	20th October, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate	12.78
To-day's Opening Rate	12 77
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	12.62
Difference	—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

	20th October, 1926
Previous Closing Rate	6.94
To-day's Opening Rate	6.82
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	6.83
Difference	—.06
Khandi Closed	256-8 0
Sewri Closed	255-0.0

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

TWO FIRST PLACES IN INDIA 1926 BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS

(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.)

The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926

The only Institute in India whose students successfully competed. Two completed Final and the rest passes in Final and Inter subjects (Part 1 and 2) (compartmental). Practice and Law of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Geography, Political Economy, Business English.

G.T. WESTERN BUILDING,
Opposite R. I. M. Dock Yard,
Apollo St., BOMBAY.

Note.—**THIS PIONEER COLLEGE** has thus maintained its brilliant record of **TWENTY SIX YEARS.**

TILES & MARBLES OUR QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION

Sajan & Co., 4, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA

IMPORTER, EXPORTER AND SUPPLIER OF HIGH GRADE INDIAN MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Merchants, Contractors and Suppliers may apply stating their requirements. Use our HAND SPEAR BRAND SOAP and high-grade LINSEED OIL manufactured in India; equal to any best imported quality. Insist on HAND SPEAR BRAND. Beware of worthless imitations. Above goods can also be obtained from all reliable Merchants in India.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street
BOMBAY.

INCOME TAX
OR
SUPER TAX

Never mind whether you are a Limited Co., Firm, or an individual, if you need advice on any point regarding IN COME TAX OR SUPER TAX consult immediately

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX EXPERTS,
6 Sukhadvala Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road Fort .. .. BOMBAY.
Telephone **No. 22569.**

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 21, 1926.

LET MYSORE LEAD.

Judged by old standards, Mysore is a most progressive State, that is to say, it is a most beneficent despotism. The Maharajah is devoted to the people and works ceaselessly for them. The people in their turn are much attached to him and serve him loyally. Nor is the State untouched by the ideal of democracy. Even as early as 1881 a Representative Assembly was established by an executive order of Government. Under the scheme of constitutional developments announced in 1923, the Assembly was placed on a statutory basis and a Legislativ Council was also established. But the powers of both these Houses are extremely limited, being more or less advisory, and the Maharajah is still the final authority in the State. Bitterly disappointed with the Reforms, the Progressive Party of the State made, many months ago, a modest demand for genuine responsibility for the people. The demands were characterised by many in Mysore and neighbouring British territory as being overcautious. But even to these the Mysore Government have made no response whatever.

At the Dussera Session of the Representative Assembly the Dewan, Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, delivered a very lengthy address, referring to a number of questions including even the future of Indian States in general. But, we regret, there was not in the address a word about Reforms in Mysore itself though this is the last session of the present Assembly. He exhorted the people to subordinate fleeting personal consideration to the lasting good of the State and to develop a sense of responsibility for the welfare of the people. These are fine sentiments, indeed, and have applications wider than those intended by the Dewan. It is on the basis of these very principles that people ask that the precarious good of personal rule be replaced by the lasting benefits of popular rule. The Dewan condemns persistent opposition to Government measures, but imposing responsibilities upon the people without at the same time giving them the power necessary for their proper discharge cannot fail to encourage irresponsible criticism. The Dewan could not be unaware of the supreme importance of this question to the whole country, not excluding the Indian States. The position of Indian States in the future was a principal subject of discussion in August last at Bikaner when its Ruler invited a number of Ministers from different States to an informal conference. Referring to this very question the Dewan of Mysore said to the Assembly: "It is an issue that exceeds in importance almost any other at the present time. With the gradual development of self-government in India, the problem of the position of Indian States enters upon a new phase and India's prosperity and progress depend in a large measure upon a right solution of this problem. In Mysore, we desire no voice in the internal affairs of British India and seek for ourselves complete autonomy in such affairs, subject to the suzerainty of the British Crown." While admitting, however, the supreme importance of the right solution of this problem, the Dewan gives not even a hint of the solution beyond claiming "complete autonomy" for Mysore and the formation of an Indian Customs Union with adequate representation of the States. While discussing the position of the States in their relation to self-governing British India he says nothing about self-government in his own State or in the States in general. The demand for "complete autonomy", coupled with studied avoidance of any reference to the nature of the autonomy can have only one inference. It will mean in practice complete autonomy without any reference to its corollary, self-government.

Such a position is, as Mr. Sastri pointed out the other day, absolutely untenable. The Indian States cannot, even if they wish, get away from the objective of a united self-governing India. Mighty forces, far beyond the will of potentates, are drawing and driving all Indians towards that common destination. Neither the Maharajah nor the British Government can stay or retard that march. We are not immediately concerned with schemes of Federation of States. But we cannot any longer allow the States to lag behind in the march as such lagging is inimical to the interests of both British India and the States. On the other hand, common endeavours after Responsible Government will be mutually beneficial. Self-governing States will have the good-will of their people to support them against any attempts of the British Government to impose humiliating conditions upon the Princes. The Ruler of Mysore and his able Dewan as well as his subjects can give a splendid lead to the Indian States in quickening the pace of Reform. The intelligent people of Mysore should appreciate the danger of delay and leave no stone unturned in realising their birthright.

VICARIOUS RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Presiding at a meeting of the East India Association at which Sir Richard Dane read a paper on "Opium in China and India," Lord Meston is said to have criticised "the vicarious righteousness" of some Americans who attended the Conference for the suppression of opium smoking. There is some reason for this ill-natured criticism. At the last Opium Conference at Geneva there was many a pitched battle between the British and the American representatives and the former had always the worst of it. Relying upon the inaccurate figures in an India Office pamphlet called "The Truth about Opium," Lord Robert Cecil charged the people of the United States with being greater consumers of opium per head than the Indian people. The Hon. Stephen Porter, the U. S. representative had little difficulty in pilloring this gross untruth taken from "The Truth about Opium." Lord Robert Cecil had to withdraw the statement and apologise. It was also due mainly to American propaganda that the Government of India was compelled at last to undertake to stop the export of opium. All this must have been rankling in the mind of Lord Meston when he criticised the "vicarious righteousness" of some Americans. Yet, the United States have a better right to such righteousness than any other country. Having enforced Prohibition at home America is leading the movement abroad and has a right to do so. On the other hand the Government of India, having undertaken to stop the export of opium abroad, insist on allowing its free consumption at home. But in this they also claim a kind of vicarious righteousness. This is what the official pamphlet "The Truth about Opium" says of opium in India: "It is the ordinary domestic medicine of the people,.....and it is a medicine of which they could not be deprived without very great suffering. It is largely used in the malarial tracts as a prophylactic against fever, and it is a great aid to endurance." Five thousand medical men asked the International Opium Conference to affirm that (1) the habit of opium smoking or opium eating is morally and physically debasing and that (2) opium in India ought, as in England to be classed as a poison." But the Government of India know better and they must continue to do good to the people.

ART IN GUJARAT.

Gujarat seems to be ready and willing for planned efforts towards stimulating enduring interest and national reconstruction in art. The organisers of the forthcoming Gujarat Kala Pradarshan at Surat to be opened on the 27th instant have arranged for an interesting and instructive programme which is bound to enhance the value of the Exhibition. The artistic possibilities of Gujarat remain practically unexplored. Its place in the national evolution in art remains undefined. And the fact has been, by superficial observers, exploited to justify their ignorant prejudices. The architecture, the art-crafts, the paintings and sculpture found and discoverable in Gujarat still await systematic and impartial examination. This is true of the conditions of art in Gujarat, both past and present. If the organisers of the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan can, as they intend, initiate systematic investigation about the conditions of art actually existing in the province, their efforts, however, incomplete or imperfect, will have a fruitful effect. The country now needs systematic investigation, not sentimental dogmas. The series of lectures on art, architecture and the art-crafts, the charts and diagrams as well as the survey of the local art-craftsmen that has been arranged for the occasion suggest the essential preliminaries to national reconstruction in art. The collection of nearly three thousand exhibits from public institutions, from educational institutions, both private and Government, as well as from individuals of artistic inclinations and attainments in Gujarat and Bombay indicate the necessary spade work that has already been done by the organisers of the exhibition. Indian States have promised the generous assistance characteristic of them. Baroda, well known for its continued interest in Indian art, will be represented by Sir Manubhai who will perform the opening ceremony of the Exhibition. H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampore has consented to deliver the inaugural address for the series of lectures on Indian art arranged by the organisers of the Pradarshan. H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampore has travelled extensively in the West and the Far East and takes great interest in the progress of Indian art. He has recently formulated a scheme for the establishment of a museum in Dharampore. With such distinguished patronage and generous assistance, with the energy and enthusiasm of the organisers, the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan at Surat is a certain promise. The students of Indian art, artists and those generally interested in the cultural development of the province should not miss the rare opportunity.

THE PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

A PRELIMINARY SURVEY.

(By Our Special Representative.)

No better place for the Presidency Agricultural Show could have been chosen than the spacious and handsome buildings and the extensive grounds of the College of Agriculture at Poona.

It is impossible to form more than a very general impression of the exhibition without giving all one's time to it throughout the ten days for which it is to remain open.

I will try, however, to give my rough impression of a morning's tour round the show.

The Real Patrons.

There is an unmistakable stir about it in the air. Every one is talking about it for miles around. The widest publicity is given to it not so much by the publicity department as by the poor labourer who enthralled by the extent of the operations involved, spreads the infection of his wonder and great expectations from one mind to another throughout numerous village-homes over a wide area. And the Railways by issuing tickets at considerably reduced rates are bringing the prospect of a visit to the Wonder-Show within the reach of many of the poor. The poor are the real and most respected patrons of the Exhibition. This mighty success of co-operative effort among the organizers and workers is all meant for the benefit of the masses, the real masters of the country. At least that is the ostensible object of the Exhibition and one only hopes that the masses will make the most of their opportunity and while having a real good time (what with the various side-shows arranged for their entertainment) take back with them useful information as to the most profitable methods of Agriculture.

Co-operation.

Most appropriately, the Central Hall of the majestic main building of the College of Agriculture contains models, charts, illustrations and slogans purporting to prove the immense advantages of co-operation over individual effort. Co-operation is the watch-word written boldly across the Central Hall. Being the cornerstone of profitable agriculture, co-operation, the need for more co-operation, gets the emphasis it deserves by being made the focus of public attention in the grand central hall of the College which itself forms the focus of this huge Exhibition.

Prominently displayed in the Central Hall, is a scroll with these words quoted from a speech of the King Emperor's: "If the system of co-operation can be introduced and utilised to the full, I foresee a great and glorious future for the Agricultural interests of the country."

Pictorial Instruction.

If words fail to impress, there is "A Wordless Commentary On Co-operation." Two bullocks tied to each other's necks are depicted in this "Every-picture-tells-a-story" sort of advertisement. In the first picture they are pulling in different directions. In the second picture they are worn out with the tug-of-war. In the third picture they are romping and fraternising over their common misfortune. This is eloquent of the attitude of many of our poor peasant cultivators. They so exhaust themselves in pulling against each other that they have not strength left to pull together. "Put the Man above the Rupee." "Man should drive the rupee instead of the Rupee driving the man." These are two sample posters—advocating Co-operation. Then there are attractive models such as the one showing an unfenced field and the other a fenced field. The unfenced field is a prey to all sorts of marauders and appears to languish. The fenced field is free from marauders and is prospering. Incidentally of course, it is a graphic commentary on the advantages of co-operation for the Hulivand Fencing Society of N. Canara have demonstrated how by working on a co-operative basis they have been able to build a solid wall of 50 miles in circumference as a defence against wild bears.

The progress of co-operative societies has been convincingly and vividly shown by numerous maps, charts and illustrations. There is a map showing the progress throughout India. There are maps and charts showing the progress in the Bombay Presidency and there are numerous maps and charts hung all round the great hall showing the progress of co-operative societies in each taluka of each district.

The Bombay Port Trust have exhibited a model of their ideal of an industrial village. And the Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay has displayed

(Continued on page 8-

INDIANISATION OF ARMY STORES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sanjiva Kamat writes:

How far the talk of Indianisation of the army and its various departments is sincere is evidenced by the fact that the first experiment which the Army Headquarters made in appointing civilians in the Equipment and Ordnance Stores Department a couple of years ago has been now condemned as a "failure," and the first batch of 20 civilians, about 16 Indians and 4 Anglo-Indians, appointed as apprentice store-holders as an "experimental" measure, have been served with a month's notice of discharge. Whether this action on the part of the Indian Army Headquarters has the approval of the Government of India or not is not yet clear. But it is, indeed, a matter for regret that even this small measure of Indianisation should have been met with disapproval in the eyes of the Army authorities in India.

A Small Concession.

It will be remembered that as a result of persistent agitation in the Indian Press and the Legislature this small measure of reform was undertaken in the Stores Department by the Army Headquarters at Simla. In February, 1924 the Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Simla, invited applications for the appointment of civilian apprentice store-holders in the various arsenals in India, and as many as 300 Indians and Anglo Indians, including a large number of graduates, sent their application. Of these 80 were selected to sit for a competitive examination, which was held in September, 1924, at the seven arsenals in India, and on an average only three passed from each arsenal, and were appointed in October 1924 as civilians apprentice store-holders on R4 per diem. At the end of one year's probation they were to be examined and appointed permanently on R120 per mensem rising up to R450. The idea at the time was to appoint a limited number (33 1-2 per cent.) of civilian storeholders to supplement the British non-commissioned officers who had till then exclusively held the posts.

Vested Interests.

It will be interesting to make a comparison between the men now sought to be rejected and the men who have monopolised the Stores Department and who appear to be determined to get rid of the Indian and Anglo-Indian civilian intruders. Most of the Indians and Anglo-Indians appointed as apprentice storeholders are men who have received a liberal education in the Indian universities while their British colleagues are mere non-commissioned officers without any academic qualificatons promoted from the rank of a private. These Britishers are taken on the Ordinance Deparment on a probation of two years and get an initial regular pay which with allowance comes to R210 per mensem in the case of bachelors and R250 per mensem in the case of married men, besides being supplied free quarters, while the new civilian Indian and Anglo Indian storeholders doing the same work and supposed to be equal in status to their British colleagues get an average pay of R90 per mensem without any allowance of quarters.

Racial Prejudice.

That the present orientation in the policy followed by the Indian Army Headquarters is due to racial prejudices is obvious on the very surface of things. Though the new apprentices after a year of probation, were to be examined in October, 1925, and confirmed in their posts, if found fit, no steps were taken either to conduct the examination or confirm the appointments. There was a talk even then that adverse recommendations had been made on the scheme by the officers in charge of the several arsenals and the period of apprenticeship was continued for another year by the Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores evidently under the pressure of the Government of India. It is, indeed, difficult to swallow that even after two years of probation not one of the twenty Indian or Anglo-Indian apprentices has been found fit to discharge the duties of a petty office of a storeholder on R120 per mensem. It is inconceivable that racial prejudice should be permitted to dig so deep into even petty offices which by being filled with Indians, will certainly not jeopardise the efficiency of the British administration in India. That, at this period of acute unemployment, when Government should organise weasures for a solution of the problem, twenty young men with high academic qualifications should be thrown out of employment for no reason except on the ground of racial prejudice, is, indeed, a measure that will evoke widespread indignation throughout India.

I understand that the seal of approbation of the Government of India has not yet been placed upon this retrograde proposal of the Army Department and it is earnestly hoped that Lord Irwin, whose sympathy and sincerity of purpose are well-known, will take a firm stand and not for a moment, countenance the proposal. It will be doing bare justice to the twenty Indian and Anglo-Indian apprentices that they should be continued and confirmed in their appointments. Besides the experiment itself should be converted into a definite policy of Indianising the whole Stores Department by employing a larger number of Indians and Anglo-Indians year after year, and thus honestly solve the problem of unemployment amongst educated Indians and Anglo-Indians and incidentally effect a considerable measure of retrenchment in the Army Department.

Notes of the Day.

India and the Imperial Conference.

If it is the etiquette for the delegates to the Imperial Conference to avoid importing a note of criticism in their speeches at least in the preliminary stage when everybody is glad to meet everybody else, the Maharajah of Burdwan's performance can be considered to be unexceptional in tone. He referred to the Indian problem in South Africa only to compliment the Union Government for their "statesmanship and sympathetic recognition of the Indian viewpoint" and hoped that the Round Table Conference would lead to an enduring and satisfactory settlement. We are not aware that the Union Government have yet recognised sympathetically the Indian viewpoint, but they have a fine opportunity of doing so at the Round Table Conference. The Maharajah also referred to the "pride" that India feels in "her place in the Empire." We do not know on what grounds the Maharajah made his discovery but it is a relief to find that he is at least conscious that the position of the Indian "representatives" "necessarily differed in some respects from that of their colleagues, the elected representatives of Self-Governing Dominions."

"The Junior Partner."

According to the Maharajah of Burdwan India being "the most junior partner on the road to self-government" she must draw "many inspirations" from the great Dominions. This was a sentiment which must have considerably pleased the Dominions delegates, and the English delegates must have said "what a loyal fellow he is," when the Maharaj continued on his course of mauscating flattery and observed that India was destined to fill a high position in the Empire "by the goodwill of the British people themselves." In the Maharajah's opinion when this consummation "which must naturally take time and depend upon Indians themselves" is reached it would be "the greatest glory of the British race." Indians have yet to see that there is any goodwill in Britain towards them in their efforts to secure self government, while in this country itself their agents distinguish themselves by putting every obstacle in the path of Indian Home Rule. When India does become free, it would be her greatest glory not that of any other country.

Well-Deserved Snub

The European Association of Calcutta deserves the snub administered to it by the Government of India in their reply to its letter complaining of the official tendency "on political grounds for Europeans to receive exceptional treatment to their detriment when they are charged with assaults on Indians resulting in death." The Government of India regret the Association should have thought fit to make such unfounded charges in a letter "which appeared in the Press simultaneously with its receipt" by them and point out that assaults by Europeans on Indians, and by Indians on Europeans have "important reactions on the relations of the two communities" and that these cases deserve careful and thorough examination. Their policy is to observe rigid impartiality and to see that the law is not strained unduly nor that it is applied with laxity. This is a welcome declaration, particularly to the Indians, because cases of assault by Indians on Europeans are so few in number that the exception of the official policy requires more often to be made in those cases where the European is guilty of assaulting the Indian. In these cases the impression of the public is that justice is very excessively tempered with mercy.

Age of Consent.

When in 1892 the Government of India raised the age of consent from ten to twelve years, there was consternation among the orthodox all over the country. But when last year the age of consent was raised from twelve to fourteen years and in the case of the husband to thirteen, there was but a flutter, if even that. Times have changed and are still fast changing. A large meeting of the women of Bombay on Tuesday resolved to make efforts to raise the age of consent ultimately to sixteen and meanwhile to give their whole-hearted support to Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill raising the age of consent, in the case of the husband, from thirteen to fourteen years. The Hindus have suffered so terribly from the effects of child marriages that even the orthodox are now making efforts to raise the marriage age of girls by legislation and otherwise. While the efforts of all are welcome, we wholeheartedly agree with Mahatma Gandhi, who calls upon women in particular to take up the burden of reform, "to take no rest and leave none for men, till girl marriages become an impossibility and till every girl feels in herself strength enough to refuse to be married except when she is of full age and to the person about whom she is given the final choice."

The Twenty-fifth Week.

The British coal strike reaches its twenty-fifth week now and the effect of the coal stoppage is beginning to be felt in European countries which have to depend upon British supplies of fuel for their industries. Germany, Denmark and France feel the inconvenience of the fuel shortage now and the absence of coal production in Britain thus becomes an international question. Unless public opinion in that country takes a strong line in the matter, Britain has no chance of reaching a solution of the quarrel. Mr. Cook has not lost his influence with the men and in spite of the increasing number of them who drift back to work, the main body of miners still remains in a mood to resist. The mine-owners have only one policy, that of starving the men into surrender, but it means that if the present strike results in a defeat of the men's cause only because of starvation, it is a prelude to a struggle which is sure to follow resulting in increased class bitterness.

COMMONWEALTH OF FREE NATIONS.

BALDWIN'S PLEA FOR UNITY AND CO-OPERATION.

BURDWAN ON S. AFRICAN PROBLEM.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OPENS.

LONDON, October 19.

The Imperial Conference opened at No. Downing Street this morning. Public interest in the Conference was shown by large crowd in the street. The proceedings were formal Mr. Baldwin officially welcomed the delegates and each of the Dominions Prime Ministers gave a brief reply. A loyal message was addressed to the King after which the Conference settled down to arrange the agenda for the future meetings.

AN IMPRESSIVE PRELUDE.

MEMORY TABLET OPENED.

LONDON, October 19.

There was most impressive prelude to the Imperial Conference this morning, at Westminster Abbey where the Prince of Wales in the presence of Mr. Baldwin and the Empire Premiers, delegates to the Conference, members of the British Cabinet, Lords and high military officers unveiled the tablet presented by the War Graves' Commission to the memory of the one million dead of the Empire in all the theatres of war. Those taking part in the Conference proceeded direct from the Abbey to Downing Street for the Conference.

The ceremony took place in a crowded church. The Prince of Wales was supported by the members of the Conference in the following order: Mr. Baldwin, Mr Bruce, General Hertzog, the Maharajah of Burdwan and Mr. L. S Amery on one side, and Mr Mackenzie King, Mr. Coates, Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Monroe on the other. The Prince of Wales unveiling the tablet spoke very briefly. He said: "I unveil the tablet in honour of our comrades from every land under the Crown who fell in the Great War. Time cannot dim our remembrance of them or lessen our gratitude to our Allies who gave us the land in which many of them lie buried so that we can care for their graves for ever". A short dedicatory service was conducted by the Dean of Westminster Abbey after which the Abbey was open to enable the public to file past the memorial. The members of the Conference then repaired to Downing Street.

The tablet will be placed in the Chapel of the Holy Cross close to the Unknown Warrior's grave.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

Mr. Baldwin welcoming the representatives recalled the work of the Conferences in changing and developing the relations of the Empire. He indicated that the present discussions would extend to the whole field of Imperial and inter-Imperial policy, with a view to discovering how the Dominions and the mother country could be knit still more closely together, how the means of communication and consolidation could be made more effective, their trade increased and their economic possibilities developed to the mutual advantage of all.

The Prime Ministers of the Dominions, the President of the Irish Free State the Maharajah of Burdwan and Mr. L. S Amery also spoke. All the members of the Conference standing, unanimously addressed a message to Their Majesties, the King and Queen, expressing their respectful greetings and fidelity to Their Majesties and earnestly hoping that Their Majesties may long be spared to strengthen the ties of affection and devotion uniting the peoples of the British Commonwealth under the Crown.—Reuter.

PUBLICITY SCHEME

The Conference agreed that publicity should follow the lines adopted in 1923. Mr. J. C. Davidson was appointed to act as the British Minister as on the previous occassion. The members of the Conference agreed that there should be a joint secretariat in which Great Britain, the Dominions and India should be represented—Reuter.

The Imperial Conference has adjourned till Wednesday.

FULL DISCUSSION OF QUESTIONS

LONDON, October 19.

The Imperial Conference which opened this morning is the ninth of the series which began in 1907, when the Colonial Conferences, which had done service for twenty years, were superseded by a more authoritative body representing the self-governing Dominions, India and the colonies. The general expectation will be falsified if the present conference does not register results of greater importance to the Empire as a whole, than any of its predecessors. The circumstances in which the Conference has assembled certainly, give it a great authority, for practically all of the Prime Ministers participating command majorities in their legislatures which remove the danger of an immediate political reverse and enables them to claim to represent the bulk of popular opinion in their own countries.

LONDON, October 18.

The major issues that it is assumed will be discussed at the Conference have too been fully debated within and without the Parliaments of the various parts of the British Commonwealth. None of these questions is directly raised in the skeleton agenda of the Conference that has been provisionally prepared, but on the statements of British Ministers which will be delivered before the Conference an opportunity will arise for an examination of inter-Imperial matters such as the determination of Dominions' Status, Empire defence and communications, as well as the consideration of the means to secure closer consultation with the Dominions in regard to external affairs.

PROBLEMS OF THE EMPIRE.

MR. BALDWIN ON CO-OPERATION AND UNITY.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Mr. Baldwin referring to foreign affairs said that perhaps the most important question was the admitted necessity of improvement in the present system of communication and consultation between the Governments of the Empire with a view to giving fuller effect to the principle of continuous consultation on all matters of common concern. He expressed the opinion that they must examine the results of the system of keeping Dominion Prime Ministers informed by mail and telegraph from London on all matters of world politics, and consider what developments were possible with regard both to it and to the arrangements for the supply of information in the reverse direction. As regards the system of consultation, the most pressing problem seemed to him to be the question whether it was possible to increase the opportunities for personal discussion which experience had shown was at present insufficient, particularly, with regard to matters of major importance in foreign affairs, where expedition was often essential, and an urgent decision necessary.

EMPIRE TRADE AND SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Baldwin emphasised with regard to the defence that there also there were matters requiring careful joint consideration; and with regard to the Empire trade and settlement, he hoped they could go a great deal further towards the achievement of the common object, namely, that each Government, subject to the special economic needs of its own country, should give the fullest practical encouragement to the development of the inter-Imperial trade.

NEED OF EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION.

In view of the resources of the Empire, a policy of effective cooperation between them all would produce results in the creation of wealth and human welfare for each of them out of all proportion to what they could severally achieve in economic isolation, but they could only make effective progress in that direction in the degree that peoples of the Empire realised the greatness of their opportunity and concentrated their purpose on it.

UNITY, LIBERTY AND CHARITY.

In the course of his references to the Imperial defence, Mr. Baldwin warmly welcomed the step recently taken in India in establishing a Royal Indian Navy. He concluded his speech by saying that the British Empire was one of the great stabilising elements of the world still suffering from the shock of war. The spirit and ideals with which they should face problems were summed up in the phrase of St. Augustine: "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity.

BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE POPULATION.

Mr. Bruce emphasised with regard to the economic side of their discussion that Australia believed this most vital and most important question for the Empire at present and could they solve it, and really bring about its true coordinated development of the resources of the Empire and better distribution of white population, most of the great problems of the British people to-day would disappear, and a great contribution would be made towards the solution of the world's problems.

IMPERIAL TRADE.

He suggested the desirability of their trying to get down to a practical basis on the question of Imperial trade and the whole economic situation. The whole Empire was looking to the Conference to give lead in this matter. It was vital to the future of the Empire that the Imperial Conference should live. He believed it did more to cement the Empire than anything else, but if the Conference could give no lead to the Empire in this matter then, he thought, they would strike a blow at the Imperial Conference, and it would not be easy to bring from the corners of the Empire Prime Ministers and representatives of the Empire to meet in consultation as often as they would desire in future. He was confident, however, that with the goodwill and genuine desire to find a solution of their problems which would materially benefit the citizens of the Empire, they would find a way of making useful the contribution to-

(Continued on next page.)

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

PROSPECTS IN UNITED PROVINCES.

WALK-OVER FOR PANDIT MOTILAL & MALAVIYA?

From our Correspondent.

ALLAHABAD Oct. 20.

Pandit Motilal Nehru filed his nomination paper to-day, from the Seven Cities of the U.P. Non-Muslim Constituency for the Legislative Assembly. There is no other nomination from the same constituency. Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya also filed his nomination paper from Allahabad Cum Jhansi Division for the Legislative Assembly. He has also no other rivals.

Mr. Yusuf Imam, the Swarajist Barrister, Mirzapur has filed his nomination paper from the U.P. Southern Division rural for the Legislative Assembly.

ELECTIONS IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

The United Provinces Elections have begun with the filing of nomination papers before district officers. Mr. Tasaduk Hussain Ahmad Khan is standing for the Assembly for the cities, and Messrs. Shaker Ali and Abdur Aazzak for the Southerns Division Muslim. For the local Council several nomination papers have been filed. The nomination papers of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will be filed to-day, and it will then be definitely known for which constituencies they will stand.

NO OFFICE FOR RESPONSIVISTS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday evening, Mr. B. G. Kher presiding. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Purushottam Tricumdas addressed the meeting on the coming elections.

At the outset the Chairman refuted the allegation of the Responsivists, that the Swarajists had no political programme.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the Congress stood first and foremost for the self-respect of the country. He recounted the "achievements" of Mr. Jinnah in the Assembly and exhorted the audience to stand by the Congress.

Messrs. Purushottam Tricumdas and Damle pleaded for the Congress cause.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said that in politics, he was a follower of the late Lokamanya Tilak and not of Mahatma Gandhi. But he next learnt the gospel of Responsive Co-operation from the Lokamanya.

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings said that he was sure, the Government would never offer offices to the Responsivists, who had a glorious history behind them and who held very extremist views in Indian politics.

A fuller report will appear to-morrow.

RISE IN STOCKS ON THE EXCHANGE

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Berlin.—Some stocks rose on the Stock Exchange to 13 per cent. on the publication of the manifesto of international industrialists and bankers. Papers generally regard it as an admission and recognition that the economic clauses of the Treaty of Versailles are mainly responsible for the sorry state of the world trades. The manifesto is endorsed in German industrial circles.—Reuter's Special.

COBHAM PRESENTED WITH GOLD MEDAL

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Sir Alan Cobham has been presented with a gold medal on behalf of the Institute of Transport in recognition of his services to the development of Empire Air Communications.—Repter's Special.

COSGRAVE EXPLAINS HIS ABSENCE

LONDON, Oct. 19.

In connection with the fact that M. Keevin O'Higgins represented the Irish Free State in the Westminster Abbey at the unveiling ceremony in the place of Mr. Cosgrave, the latter has sent a letter to Mr. Baldwin explaining his absence. He refers to the hostilities in Dublin in 1916 and says, he feared that personal presence of himself, to whom a number of people in Ireland attributed the responsibility for the loss of their sons and brothers might reopen the old wounds, and he thought it better that O'Higgins who himself lost a brother in the War should attend in his stead.—Reuter's Special.

The Official Canadian Beam wireless service opens on the 25th October. Tests with South Africa will commence within a few days.

FRITTERING AWAY REVENUE SURPLUS,

PROVINCES AFFECTED BY DEFLATION.

"PATCHING UP A RUINOUS POLICY.,,

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

Requested by a representative of the Free Press of India, to express his views on aspects of the latest deflation of five crores, not referred to in his first interview. Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas said:

"The last deflation of five crores for the purpose of maintaining Exchange at one shilling and six pence has been against securities of the Government of India in the Paper Currency Reserve. The bulk of these securities are Government of India Treasury Bills and less than one-fifth are Government of India securities. It is necessary to know how the Government of India propose to reduce their debt to the Currency Department to the extent of five crores as the department can cancel Government Treasury Bills (i.e. Government I.O.U's.) only against payment of cash to it. Presumably the Government balance with the Imperial Bank has been reduced by five crores to pay for cancellation of Government of India I.O.U's. with the Currency Department. Where would this five crores come from? It must be paid for by the Government from their revenues. Has Sir Basil Blackett got such a tremendous surplus in this year's revenue or in the actuals of the last year that he can afford to reduce the borrowings of the Government of India to the extent of Rupees five crores straight off? Of course, every Finance Member does have a margin up his sleeve to meet unforseen contingencies. Did the Finance Member keep five crore rupees up his sleeve for the purpose of this deflation, or is there going to be an inroad on the current year's revenue to the extent of this five crores? It is very much to be wished that the Government of India had seen their way to explain this in the Press Communique published yesterday, and it is absolutely necessary that they explain their position in this connection forthwith.

In paragraph 207 of the Majority Report, the majority Commissioners run down the one shilling and four pence ratio on the ground that it "would inevitably lead to increases in both Centrai and provincial taxation, and would probably also result in postponement of further remissions of the provincial contributions to Central revenues, and a set-back to the development of nation-building projects in the provinces."

In paragraph 208, after following their own way of reasoning, they say that it is clear to them "that the immediate loss from the stand-point of public finance would be considerable and would require to be made up by increases in taxation, if, the budget were to be balanced, and by still further increases, if further reductions in the provincial contributions or in the existing forms of taxation were to be made."

Now what has happened on the 18th instant is that, in trying to maintain the one shilling and six pence ratio, the Government have already

(1) either frittered away the revenue surplus which would have gone to the provinces,

or

(2) reduced such surplus which would help in remission of taxation or of provincial contributions.

It is inconceivable that the Government could have thought of taking five crores from their revenues for reduction of their debt to the Currency Department if such action was likely to involve a deficit in the budget. To those on whom my colleagues wished to impress the beneficial effects of a one shilling and four pence ratio on the ground of prospects of remission of provincial contributions, this latest operation of the Government of India should give much food for serious thought. The efforts at patching up a ruinous policy must result in serious leakages of this nature, and I think it necessary that the public should see what efforts at stabilising the one shilling and four pence ratio cost them in the initial stages. It need hardly be said that the results to be followed at a later stage, if this present policy is to be persisted in, are bound to be more serious and much more costly to the Indian tax-payer.—Free Press of India.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal arrived at Darjeeling on Tuesday morning.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, will entertain Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to a garden party on the 14th November in recognition of his services to the commercial community, particularly in connexion with the Royal Commission on Currency and Finance.—F. P.

Sir B. N. Mitra will leave Simla on 26th and after visiting Sanchi on his way will reach Bombay on the 29th. Leaving Bombay on the 2nd Nov., he will arrive at Simla on the 4th, and leaves Simla on the 5th and reach Delhi on the 6th.

KARACHI TEAM'S SPLENDID FIGHT,

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW,

INDIAN PLAYERS' PERFORMANCE,

APPRECIATION BY VISITORS.

Tents were less crowded than yesterday when the M.C.C. took the field this morning. Wyatt sent down the first ball at 35 minutes past eleven, and hit Gulam Mahomed's wicket with his fifth delivery before the overnight, the total had been improved by single run. With Gulam Mahomed's dismissal the "combined" stock stumped considerably (45-5-13) with half the side down, M. J. joined Dastur who made the first scoring stroke cutting, Astill who was bowling from the other end for a couple. Mobed glanced Wyatt neatly for four, and Dastur repeating the stroke on getting his bowling 50 was signalled amidst a cheers. A couple of crisp cuts to the boundary in between some smart running between the wickets sent two decades up in quick succession. Rash throwing-in gave away four runs, all run a lively rate of scoring was maintained and Boyes and Tate replaced Wyatt and Astill, when the total was 89. Tate's first over was rather expensive. Mobed twice pulled him to the boundary, and in all ten runs were scored.

Tate seemed to have no terrors for either batsman M. Mobed sending him repeatedly to the boundary. Tate's first three overs cost 23 runs, but he had his revenge in his third over, Dastur being caught in the slips. The outgoing batsman had played invaluable innings, stopping the rot at the critical moment. He hit four fours and in the partnership with M. Mobed added 71. For the six the wicket in about a 45 minutes. D. Mobed now joined his brother, but played ball from Boyse with his pads and returned to the pavilion (127-7-0) further disaster awaited the Parsi-Moslem side, for three runs later M. Mobed was clean-bowled by Boyes. M. Moved gave a capital display and pulled his side out of fire at the critical moment. He hit eight fours (130-8-54) Ebrahim and Shaikh Hussein now came together, but their partnership was broken when it had realised 15 runs in quarter of an hour (145-9-7).

Wania was the last man in. A hefty pull by Hussein, off Astil, sent up 150 at ten minutes to one. The latter batsman treated the spectators to some uneven hitting, and was particularly hard on Astill. He repeatedly found the boundary, and Sandham was much in demand in the country". The combined innings came to close at quarter past one, after having lasted two hours and a half. The Indian rate of scoring against the M. C C bowling was thus better than that of the visitors yesterday

MERRY GAME.

152 runs ahead, the M.C.C. began their second innings at 10 minutes to three. Gilligan not availing himself of the right to put his opponents in again, Brown and Tate opened the innings, to the bowling of Gulammahomed and Ibrahim. Brown slogged Ibrahim to off the boundary and Tate pulled Gulammahomed to the boundary. Tate was playing strongly, though at times not too elegantly. He was caught by Ibrahim, when the total was 18. Wyatt then partnered Brown at the wicket. The latter sent up 20, hitting Ibrahim to the boundary off, and only the brilliant fielding saved two more. In Gulammahomed's next over, the Lefthander brilliantly caught and bowled Brown with one-handed catch (29-2-15.

Geary next visited Crease. After a quiet interlude, during which Gulammahomed and Ibrahim kept perfect length, the latter bowler was given rest, Shaikh Hussein taking the ball from him. Gulammahomed soon afterwards achieved another success completely beating and bowling Wyatt with a ball which hit the middle stump (49-3-12).

Parsons next left the pavilion and fifty was signalled as the resul of an hour's batting. The M.C.C. Batsmen were evidently not playing for runs and the cricket was very dull at quarter past four. Ibrahim clean bowled Geary, and Gilligan applied for closure. Tea was then taken.

Scores:—

Ibrahim and H. M. Dinshaw came out to open the combined Parsi-Moslem second innings at 35 minutes past 4, Geary and Tate being in charge of attack. Abdulla neatly cut the second ball for a single and Dinshaw facing Geary, put him well over to the leg boundary. Tate at the other end, was bumping them a lot and at one time had 4 men in slips. Dinshaw edged one of these bumpers into Parsons' hands at the first slip; but he caught the ball so near the ground that the umpire disallowed appeal. Abdullah gave exhibition of some excellent shots on the offside, his cutting being very elegant. He twice squarecut Tate to the boundary sending up twenty. No other batsman showed his mastery of backplay. Half an hour's batting had produced 32 runs and then the first wicket partnership was broken. N. M. Dinshaw in attempting a late cut, snicked the ball into Brown's hands standing well up to the wicket (32-1-16).

Astill and Chichester-Constable had now charge of the bowling and the latter's 20 yards start and mode of delivery was the cause of some mild barracking. Dastur the next man in, wasted no time in playing himself in and he and Abdulla severely punished Constable who was bowling.

TRIBUTE TO KARACHI.

Tremendous local interest was aroused by the M.C.C's first appearance on the Indian cricket field and keen apprehension was felt in cricketing circles regarding the fate of the first team pitted agaisnt them. Opinion is unanimous that the combined Parsi-Moslem Eleven far from disgracing Indian criket fully vindicated its position against the cream of English cricket, the most noteworthy feature of the match was that the Indian rate of scoring was at all points of the game much faster than the English scoring despite the keen English fielding and the wonderful understanding of M.C.C. batsmen in running between wickets.

His experience of their first match must, in short, make Gilligan do some hard thinking over the prospects of the tour.

Here are some opinions. Gilligan: "I consider the fielding of the Karachi team exceptionally good." Tate: "Gulam Mahomed bowled very well. There are many not equal to him bowling in first class cricket in England. D. Mobed, the wicket-keeper, played a splendid game and could not have been bettered".

Other players are also unstinted in their praise of the Indians' performance.

The next engagement of M.C.C. begins on the 23rd instant against a combined team composed of Hindus and the rest.

Score:—

M. C. C. TEAM:—1st Innings.

Brown, c Dastur, b Gulam Mahomed ...	14
Sandham, c M J Mobed, b Ghulam Mahomed	57
Parsons, run out	11
Wyatt, st. D J Mobed, b Ghulam Mahomed	63
Tate, l.b.w, b Ghulam Mahomed	57
Astill, c Ghulam Mahomed, b H M Dinshaw	18
Earle, b Ibrahim	15
Gilligan, run out	57
Geary, c N M Dinshaw, b Ghulam Mahomed	1
Chichester Constable, c Dastur, b Minwalla	17
Boyes, not out	1
Extras	24
Total	339

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

	Wickets	Runs.
Ghulam Mahomed	5	114
Minwalla	1	31
Ibrahim	1	84
Wania	0	24
N M Dinshaw	0	15
Shaikh Hussein	0	23
H M Dinshaw	1	24

PARSEE-MUSLIM TEAM.

1st Innings.

Abdulla, b Geary	3
N M Dinshaw (Capt.) b Tate	7
H M Dinshaw, run out	2
Minwalla, b Astill	14
Gulam Mahomed B Wyatt	13
Dastur, C. Astill B. Tate	32
M. J. Mobed B. Boyes	54
D. J. Mobed l.b.w. B. Boyes	0
Ebrahim C. Chichester Constable B. Geary	
Shaik Sussein Stumped Brown, B. Astill	30
Wania, not out	16
Extras	9
Total	187

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Geary			49	2
Tate			35	2
Astill			50	2
Wyatt			18	1
Boyes			22	2
Earle			13	0

M. C. C.—Second Innings.

Brown c and b Gulam Mahomed	15
Tate, c and b Ibrahim	11
Wyatt b Gulam Mahomed	12
Geary, b Ibrahim	20
Parsons, not out	10
Extras	3
Total (for 4 wkts.)	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

M. C. C.—Second Innings.

	Wickets	Runs.
Gulam Mahomed	2	25
Ibrahim	2	31
Shaikh Hussain	0	14
Wania	0	4

REPEAL OF PRESS ACT.

BARODA ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION.

BARODA, Oct. 20.

The Baroda Legislative Council, which concluded its session, to-day, passed a resolution recommending that the Press Act Amendment Bill be repealed. Among other resolutions one demanded constitutional reforms. The resolution was after discussion withdrawn after the Dewan, on behalf of the Government, expressed sympathy with the motion.—Free Press.

MAMMOTH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

NOT S PASMODIC EFFORT.

POONA, CITY, Oct. 20.

"To promote the improvement of agriculture and agricultural methods throughout the presidency" is the official description of the subject of the mammoth Agricultural Show which was opened to-day by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

His Excellency arrived in state and after introductions the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, Minister of Agriculture, requested His Excellency to declare the Show open.

Mr. Dehlavi traced the history of the practical state patronage given to agriculture from the earliest days of the Arab, and Moghul periods. In spite of the undoubted importance of industrial development said he, it had always been the considered opinion of saner men that India's fortune and future depended first and foremost on the improvement of land and its products. After dealing with some of the sections, Mr. Dehlavi said he trusted the Show would fulfill at least the following purposes namely stimulate in all classes an interest in agriculture, to open the eyes of cultivator to possibilities hitherto undreamt of, bring the purchasers and manufactures in touch with each other and let the Department of Agriculture become still better known to the man with the hoe as his best friend.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, opened the Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show at Poona, yesterday, before a very large audience, including the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Sire Mahammud Habibulla, and Mr Dehlavi. During the course of his openiag, speech His Excellency dealt about the way in which the exhibition was brought about, and thanked all those who contributed to the success of the function. The following is a short summary of the speech.

Your Highness, Sir Mahammad Habibulla, Mr. Dehlavi, Ladies and Gentlemen

I must mention with gratitude the name of His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur for his munificent donation of Rs 10,000, the co-operation of many merchants, manufacturers, land owners and farmers, and to the energy of the Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Hatch Commissioner, Central Division, and of the General Secretary, Mr. Main, the Show is now ready to be opened to-day.

Throughout the whole Show the main idea kept in view has been to exhibit the best that can be done in every direction in the present state of our knowledge of agricultural methods. In the case of machinery, for example, the cultivators will be able to see the latest and best implements, both Indian and foreign made, and, what I regard as more important, they will be able to see them in actual use. Tractors will be shown working on the ground, and those interested will be able to discuss with competent experts the advantages of their use, and the conditions under which they are likely to be most successfully employed. They will also see the latest methods of raising the water for agricultural proposes—wacther by the use of pumps, or by bullock power—and they will discover what very substantial improvements in the economical use of water have been devised in recent years

THE CATTLE SECTION.

In the section devoted to Cattle, the advantages of using the best cattle only will be continually demonstrated. The possibilities of increase in milking capacity and in ploughing power will be shown for example, by some of the best animals of every breed in the Presidency. This very fine section has been contributed to by several Ruling Chiefs, both in and out of the Bombay Presidency, whose herds promise to take a great part in future cattle improvement, by the Government Cattle Farms, and by many others, and I am glad to have been able to contribute myself towards the success of this section by sending some of the cattle from my Farm at Ganeshkind

IMPROVED METHODS OF GROWING.

Another important section will show various staple crops actually growing, which have been raised by the most recent improved methods. This very interesting exhibit is due to the skill of the authorities of the Agricultural College Farm, and I have no doubt that these crops will be the subject of much discussion, and will be of very considerable interest to most of the visitors to the Show during the next ten days. One line of improvement which offers great possibilities is the development of fruit cultivation, and in the Fruit Garden and associated exhibits will be given the finest illustration that has probably ever appeared in the Deccan of what can be done, not only in the methods of growing fruit, but in the various methods of preparing the fruit for commercial purposes.

SUPPLEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS.

A matte of great importance to the rural economy of India, which has been commented upon by many writers in the past is the fact that for considerable periods of the year the Indian agriculturist is practically without any employment, and one of the objects of this Show is to point out what can be done to develop Cottage Industries and secondary occuptions. The secondary occupations dealt with in this section of the Show are numerous, but I would draw specia attention t the a imirable collection of poultry, raised chiefly through the energy of Mr. Bruen. One direct result of this Show has been the formation of a Bombay Presidency Poultry Association for the encouragement and spread of good poultry throughout the Presidency. I should also like to refer to the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Section, which has been designed to show how these arts can be taken up by cottagers and cultivators For this section we have had the keen support and assistance of the All-India Spinners Association founded by Mr. Gandhi, and I have no doubt that the illustration of what can be done by the latest forms of the charkha will attract a large number of visitors. The great improvement which has recently been made in hand weaving methods for cottagers cultivators and village weavers will also be demonstrated, and many other possibly useful secondary occupations which might engage the spare time of agriculturists will also be shofn.

I would like also to invite attention to what may be called the Rural Health Section. It is much to be regretted that our countryside suffers very greatly from sickness of various kinds, and that the efficiency of our rural population is much reduced by preventible disease A very fine exhibit of what can be done to improve the health of our villages has been put together under the direction of Dr da Gama, and I hope that this section will receive the attention it deserves from all who are interested in the health of the people.

I have already expressed my appreciation of the assistance which we have received from the Honourable Minister, from the Legislative Council, from the Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency, and from the general public, in carrying out this large and important Exhibition, and I should now like, in addition, to thank the very large number of people who have been more directly concerned with the arrangements for the Show.

This Show has one object, and one alone, namely, to increase the prosperity and happiness of the rural population; and, if that object is attained to only a small degree in this, our first effort, we shall be encouraged to continue: and I know I am speaking on behalf of the many donors and workers when I say that the improvement of the condition of the agriculturist will be all the reward which those who have given so much effort, time and money to its success desire to attain.

I now formally declare open the First Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show.

NIRANJAN PAL'S APOLOGY.

MISLED BY OTHER'S.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

In a letter of apology in the "Morning Post" in connection with the Empire Film scheme Mr. Niranjan Pal says, "In view of the publicity given to my recent statement, that a number of well-known Indian Princes had promised to contribute to the million pound Empire film project, and subsequent disclaimers issued very properly on behalf of the Princes concerned, may I make a statement? Much to my sorrow and regret I discovered that the Prinsuch promises and that I was deliberately ces, named in my statement had given no misled by certain individuals. I have no hesitation in admitting a great error of judgment in publishing the statement, without fullest investigation but I did it in all good faith." Mr. Pal declares most emphatically that the interview was not planned as a means of publicity for the "Light of Asia" and concludes that the project for interchange of films between Britain and India holds good.—Reuter.

Mr. S. P. Mukerji is a candidate for Bareilly for the Assembly and has signed the Hindu Sabha pledge.—A. P.

AUSTRALIA'S FRUIT TRADE WITH INDIA.

S. CHETTY'S IMPRESSIONS

MELBOURNE, Oct. 20.

The Empire Parliamentary Delegate Mr. Shanmukham Chetty has been most impressed with Australia's fruit-growing resources. He considers, profitable trade with India is possible but the fruit must be sold in India, reasonably cheaply as the Indian consumer is unable to pay high prices. He said he had reasons to believe that the Indian Government and railway administration would provide storage facilities if there was sufficient demand for fruit.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN GOVT'S BOUNTY TO COTTON GROWERS

CAIRO, Oct. 20.

In order to enable cotton growers, to hold cotton for more favourable market, the Government announces its willingness to advance at least 4 million sterling, against security of raw cotton, which will be warehoused in various parts of the country. The four per cent. interest charged will be devoted to defraying cost of storage.—Reuter.

COMMONWEALTH OF FREE NATIONS.

(Continued from previous page.)

wards imperial unity and advancement of the Empire.—Reuter.

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN URGES CLOSER RELATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

In his speech at the Imperial Conference the Maharajah of Burdwan said that the Government and the people of India were delighted at South Africa's cordial deceptance of the invitation to send to India a delegation representing the Union Government and Parliament. He referred to the cordial reception of the delegation in India, and said that such visits could not fail to increase mutual knowledge and sympathy and to foster the spirit of harmony, friendship and goodwill.

Referring to the negotiations between India and South Africa resulting in the arranging of a Round Table Conference in South Africa this year, he said this outcome was largely due to the high statesmanship and sympathetic recognition of the Indian view point by the Union Government. The atmosphere in which the problem would be discussed had sensibly improved and the auspices for the conference were at present propitions. He was sure that all there earnestly desired the forthcoming conference to lead to a satisfactory and enduring settlement of this problem, and to mark the beginning of the close and friendly relations not only with South Africa but with the Empire generally.—Reuter.

GEN. HERTZVOG ON THE IDEAL OF COMMON WEALTH.

Gen. Hertzog expressed the opinion that the Conference should inquire whether conditions were present which would ensure permanency of the Empire, the cornerstone of which was the goodwill of those who composed it. If the Empire was to be maintained and flourish, it must see that the will to live in the Empire as a commonwealth of free Nations was present and active. In the future as to-day, South Africa was anxious to possess that will equally with every other member of the Commonwealth, but that will could be assured for the future only if she could feel implicit faith in her full and free nationhood upon a basis of equality with every other member of the Commenwealth. She did not possess that implicit faith to-day but would possess it the moment her independent national status ceased to be a matter of dispute, and became internationally recognised. "I hope" he said, "that this question of the status of Dominions will receive due consideration at this Conference, and that it will be agreed upon in a manner that will remove all fear and doubt as to the future." He did not doubt that if they set to business with a will to settle these questions, they would find a solution satisfactory to all.

Maharaja of Burdwan expressed most sincere thanks for a cordial welcome to the Conference and kind words with which Mr. Baldwin had greeted the representatives of India. He also expressed appreciation of the eloquent passage at the close of Mr. Baldwin's speech suggesting the spirit and ideals that should inspire the Conference, and said it would be a single desire of the Indian Delegation to participate in the discussions in that spirit and with those ideals, and to co-operate to the full extent of their opportunities in bringing the Conference to a sucessful and harmonious conclusion. They realised that their position as representatives of India necessarily differed in some respects from that of their colleagues, elected representatives of self-governing Dominions. Therefore, they valued all the more highly the privilege of assisting in the Great Council of the Empire

THE LINK BETWEEN EAST & WEST

India was proud of her place in the British Empire. There could be no question that the real ambition of India was to remain in it. If there was one feeling more than another which united all different classes in India, it was the desire to maintain and strengthen the bonds of sentiment of loyalty binding together the units of the British Commonwealth. The Empire was the link between the European and Asiatic civilisations, a bridge between the peoples of East and West and standing as it did for peace. it must tend to ally racial antagonism and to promote harmony of aim and conduct not only within its own limits, but by its example throughout the world. India desired to preserve this link. It was also her ambition to develop her own growth in order that she might be ready to take up as soon as possible her share of common responsibility as partner in the Empire.

DEFENCE OF INDIA'S FRONTIER.

With regard to the Ihperial defence, India long exposed frontier rendered her problems of land and air more immediate and more urgent than those of any other part of the Empire. They placed on her a strain which communications tended to remove physical barriers, was likely to increase rather than diminish, but despite her own preoccupations, India regarded the Imperial defence from the widest viewpoint and should danger threaten, she would not be found backward in putting forth her maximum effort for common good in the direction most necessary at the time.

While India was proud of the Indian Navy, first step towards the provision of her own defence at sea, the ever increasing effort necessary to secure her land frontiers could not but limit the extent to which she could develop her strength at sea. They must recognise, therefore, that she must continue to rely mainly on the British Navy for the security of her sea communications.

India had continued recently to make rapid strides in the development of her own resources. For example the Sukkur Barrage was calculated to open four million acres of fresh cultivable land. Indian delegates welcomed all the practical measures for fostering inter-Imperial trade. They believed that close commercial ties not only were of mutual economic benefit, but increased mutual knowledge and appreciation of political and economic difficulties peculiar to each member of the Empire.

INDIA'S PARTNERSHIP IN THE EMPIRE.

After referring to the relations of India and South Africa, the Maharaja Burdwan reed that India, being the most junior traveller on the road to self-government, not only had to draw many inspirations from the great Dominions but could emulate to her advantage many of their examples in agriculture, industry, trade and commerce to enable her to be raised to that high position in the Empire which she was destined to fill by the goodwill of the British people themselves If this achievement, which, however, must naturally take time and depend on Indians themselves, was completed, it would be the greatest glory of the British race. It was, therefore, natural that every Indian worth his salt should be proud of the British connection, and firmly believe that India's connection with England could alone make India no mean partner in the great British Commonwealth to which she was justly proud to belong. Indian delegates had come to the Conference in a spirit of goodwill, and they looked to ever increasing goodwill based on mitual knowledge and understanding as affording the most potent force to solve the difficulties, and ensure the welfare of the Empire, the maintainance of which was a vital concern to each of them Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES

GOVT. RECEPTION AT LANCASTER HOUSE

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Enormous number of guests were present at the Government reception to the Delegates to the Imperial Conference at Lancaster House, held after a dinner by the Members of Government to the Dominion Premiers. The guests, a very large number of whom were ladies, were received by Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, after which most of them wandered through the various rooms of the London Museum admiring the exhibits lodged at Lancaster House.

BAN ON PUBLICITY,

SECRECY OBSERVED IN DISCUSSION.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Imperial Conference was resumed today and will secretly discuss foreign affairs. Nothing of Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech will be published. It is pointed out in well-informed quarters to-day that it will be useless to bring the Premiers from the ends of the earth and not tell them frankly everything affecting the relations of the Empire with Foreign powers and that therefore, the Conference itself has decided that the speech must be kept secret. It is known that Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech will be very lengthy, raging over the whole field of foreign affairs and dealing particularly with the Locarno Treaty. As regards the latter, his words will be in the nature of a defence as some Dominion delegates have strong views against the policy embodied in the treaties. The speech will probably occupy most of to-day's sitting. Later, there will be a discussion on making treaties by the Impefial Government and the attitude of the Dominions towards them.—Reuter.

APPRECIATION OF LOYALTY

LONDON, Oct. 20.

His Majesty the King has replied to the message of loyalty from the members of the Imperial Conference expressing his appreciation and gratitude and declaring "I shall follow with interest and sympathy the questions which come before you, the settlement of which I trust, will promote unity and greatness of the Commonwealth of British Nations."—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON.

COTTON COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

President Coolidge's Cotton Committee, recommends the new State Financing Corporations, to assist in marketing over, a considerable period of this year's crop. It advises the growers to refrain from dumping crop, in the present conditions and warns them to adjust next year's acreage in the light of existing supply and probable demand.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN TRADE.

PLEA FOR REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

An important "plea for the removal of restrictions on European trade" has been drawn up by a large number of representative bankers and business men of Europe and the United States. The manifesto dwells on the interference with the international trade by tariffs, special licences and prohibitions since the war, and urges the establishment of economic freedom as affording the best hope for restoring commerce and credit of the world. The signatories include Dr. Schach, President of the Reichsbank, Sir Arthur Balfour, Lord Bradbury, F. C. Goodenough, Lord Inchcape, Reginald McKenna, Montagu Norman and J. P. Morgan.—Reuter's Special.

WANTED WHOLE-HEARTED PROTECTION.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS'S PLEA FOR MILL INDUSTRY.

The Indian Tariff Board resumed enquiry relating to the Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency on Wednesday in the Town Hall, Bombay, and the first witness examined was Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

Examined by the Chairman witness said the world prices had fallen down and the demand for manufactured articles was going down. In fact, it was common in the rest of the world. He did not think it was due to the Chinese trouble that the Indian Textile industry was suffering. As a matter of fact Japan wished to expand as rapidly as possible due to the paternal care of the Japanese Government, while the condition in India was quite the reverse. Japan itself had to go through strenuous times when some Japanese firms working in Bombay had to close down. This was tided over by the interest Japanese Government evinced in the national welfare.

EXCHANGE HAVOC.

Referring to the exchange witness said the 1/6 ratio had played havoc on the cultivators and reflected on the Bombay mills, the former being the principal customers of the mills. The whole question was what was the best for everybody concerned in the country and not for a particular class or party. He was surprised how his colleagues on the Currency Commission recommended 1/6 ratio, especially when they were the eye-witnesses of labour trouble in England two months before they signed the report. Labour and capital, he said, should not be brought to a clash. Give up artificial ratio, he submitted, and examine a third method leaving the first and second which are considered best

MISTAKES REPEATED.

Replying to Mr. Subba Rao, witness said, the cost of raw cotton was fluctuating while he could not say if the cost of stores had gone down. The cost of wages had remained steady. The process of adjustment of exchange was far from complete as regards cultivators and many other things in India were concerned. It was the period of non-adjustment and mal-adjustment of exchange that had given rise to the complaint in India. He thought the period of adjustment was far and remote perhaps a generation or twenty years. The present system was unnatural and to counteract its bad effect another unnatural method was adopted and so the mistake was repeated indefinitely by unnatural methods.

WANTED WHOLE-HEARTED PROTECTION.

In regard to the protection to the Indian industries, he said, it should be given amply and whole-heartedly and not as an eye-wash as was done in the case of certain industries.

Asked to qualify his statement, witness instanced the Tata Iron and Steel Co to which, he submitted, the protection given was half-hearted. If it was considered that the management was inefficient and there was some leakage somewhere it was the more reason for those who considered themselves efficient to set it right but he emphatically asserted as a director of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. that the protection given to that industry was half-hearted.

Further examined by the Chairman witness said Bombay merchants and mill-owners took an extreme view and therefore they were run down as politicians.

PRIVATE BANKS.

Replying to Raja Harkishen Kaul, witness said there was scope for private banks to help industries. Looking to the vastness of the country he thought there were not even one-tenth of the banks required for the country's interests.

MILL MANAGEMENT.

Questioned by Mr. Subba Rao witness said from economic points of view the present system of management of the mills was satisfactory, useful and valuable. The managing agents were the bulwark of the industry and but for them, many mills would have been closed down ere long. There was no charitable motive in that except purely business backing to stimulate and develop the industry.

WRITTEN STATEMENT.

Sir Purshotamdas in his evidence made certain recommendations to improve the textile industry although his main point was directed against the 18 pence ratio recommended by the Currency Commission which he said was the real cause of trade depression. Mr. B. F. Madon who followed him next suggested to do away with super-tax and town duty. He also made certain constructive recommendations in his written statement.

Questioned by the Chairman as to what he meant by half-hearted protection, witness said, he wanted adequate protection. He did not think Government would be extravagant in that regard, as he never expected Government so to be, but he felt that the country would be more than satisfied if adequate protection was given to the industries.

In the afternoon Mr. B. F. Madon was examined.

DISASTROUS MANIPULATION.

To Mr. Subba Rao witness said, in terms of gold the cost had increased. He did not think every item of cost had come down by 12½ per cent.

To the Chairman witness said the depression was due to the exchange of 1/6. It was true that in 1923 there was not 1/- rate but the present depression was due to the effect of manipulation of the last few years.

The manipulation had proved disastrous to credit. They had not to go by the reserves of the Imperial Bank but to the actual condition which was that there was want of resources up country which naturally reacted on the mill-owners. The mill had therefore to part with their goods as they could to pa yoff their liability.

Replying further to the Chairman witness said there were more cases of mills going to liquidation in the last two years than ever before. There were some mills in comparatively strong hands which were also compelled to close down owing to trade depression.

To Mr. Subba Rao witness said the real workers of the mills were not the directors but mill agents who invested their money and raised money for the mills on their personal security. This they could not do for the fee of a guinea.

BUILDING UP RESERVE.

Replying to Raja Harkishen Kaul witness said the Tariff Board should find out whether it was possible under the present conditions to build up reserves by the mills. Certain mills worked and paid dividends because they had large reserves while others could not pay dividends because they were financially weak and had to borrow money.

There were also some mills which built up reserves and from the reserves bought machinery to expand their work and at the same time possessed considerable cash.

Speaking of his experience in Japan witness said in Japan a weak mill was taken up by a strong mill and ultimately amalgamated with it. Under a common management, therefore, there were a number of mills in different parts of a province.

Referring to the hedge contracts, he said, the mill-owners would not buy the hedge contracts but rather sell them.

The Board then adjourned till Friday.

THE PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(Continued from page 6)

a model of his ideal of a rural village. But we must pass on—

Model Working Dairy.

The structure exhibiting the various machines and implements with which the model dairy should be equipped deserves the prominent position it enjoys and needs a word in passing.

The Indian General Trading Co. Ltd:—Dairy Engineers of Bombay have installed here an imposing Pasteurising plant which pasteurises 120 gallons of milk an hour. Attractive posters, and statistical charts conclusively prove the importance of clean milk (for unclean milk is worse than no milk) as a perfect food, rich in vitamines and all the essential ingredients necessary for the nourishment of human beings (particularly children) and "live stock" including poultry. The organisers are to be congratulated on their attractive propaganda for popularising clean milk.

Model Village.

In this model village the houses are built with stone and have a belt of tar running all round them as a precaution against them. The floors too have an admixture of tar with the cow-dung for the same reason. There are posters advocating the chronic use of quinine as a preventive of Malaria. The village well has a hand-pump fixed to it. And there are avenues of mangoe-trees.

The Kolhapur Test.

The rich resources of this State and the enterprise of its ruler in encouraging various factory and subsidiary industries among its people are well demonstrated in the Kolhapur Tent.

Wood-distillation, match manufacturing, tanning, paper-pulp: these are the principal factory industries. Among subsidiary hand-industries for the cultivator during his enforced leisure, may be mentioned tanning, lac-culture, sericulture, silk-cotton production, honey, wax and dyes. How vital it is for the healthy corporate life of a rural village society that its members should turn their hands to these hand-industries during their long spells of enforced idleness in the fields!

It would be impossible in this general survey of the Presidency Exhibition to mention even all its principal features. These must be left to another occasion,

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Maung Ba, bailiff of the Collector's Office, Rangoon, has surrendered to police but has been released on bail. Mr. Tew, the Collector had lodged a complaint with the police accusing Maung Ba of criminal breach of trust in respect of R10,000 but the accused had hitherto been absconding.—A. P.

Presiding over the All-Assam Students' Conference at Dibrugarh Rev. J. J. M. Nichols Roy, M. L. C., emphasised the urgent need for open-mindedness among Indian politicians and their rulers. He added that religious antipathies and untouchability were the stumbling blocks on the path of the progress of India in political life.—A. P.

Mr. Justice Manmatha Nath Mukherji, at present an Additional Judge of the Calcutta High Court, is appointed a Permanent Judge of that Court in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee.—A. P.

EAST AND WEST

IBN SAUD AND BRITAIN.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

"THE CHARGE."

Recently the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" wrote in that journal as follows:—

"When Ibn Saud, the Sultan of Nejd, conquered the Hedjaz, and thereby became the most potent ruler of Arabia, he was adopted and fortified in his new positio nb yrBitain. His power to protect our Middle Eastern interests and the route to India made him worth what he cost.

"The fact that he is now making new European friends and is being assiduously cultivated by them will therefore be an unpleasant piece of news for our Imperialists.

"Ibn Saud's new friend is France. That Power's difficulties in Syria enabled the Sultan to render assistance, in the form of Wahabi troops, who have been added to the 'Circassion' force, to quell the revolt of the Syrian tribesmen.

"For this of course, the ambitious Arabian ruler has received recompense and the promise of more. For he has more to offer. His influence now extends not only over the Hedjaz, but across the Arabian desert to the southern shores of the Persian Gulf.

"This is precisely the region from which Britain, firmly planted at the head of the Gulf, desires to exclude the influence of any other European Power,—even so close a friend as France. The fact therefore that a French diplomatic representative has recently gone to visit Ibn Saud, to discuss the possibilities of closer alliance between France and the Sultan, and that the latter is reported to intend visiting Syria in the autumn, is sufficient to awaken disquieting supicions regarding a matter on which the Imperialists are most sensitive.

"A contest between Britain and France for the chief influence in Arabia, with Ibn Saud holding the key position for sale to the highest bidder, is therefore a likely prospect."

"NOT PROVEN."

Many of us have consistently refused to admit that Sultan Ibn Saud is in the market seeking the highest bidder. Ambitious ruler he may be, indeed, if it was ambition that led to his entering the Hedjaz and turning out the Sharifian family, even ambition has its evident uses. No one has disputed or can dispute that Ibn Saud received consideration from the British for his support in our invasion of Mesopotamia, and in starting war on Turkey, in 1914. This financial and other support was continued long afterwards; and it has been said that we were still affording it when the Nejdi ruler was advancing on our other protege, King Hussein.

On the other hand, it has never been asserted before that Ibn Saud played off one paymaster against another. It certainly looks as if Britain continued to hope that the Sultan of Nejd and its Dependencies, who made himself King of El-Hidjaz, might continue to keep that new possession (the Holy Land of Islam) more or less friendly to Britain. Events proved that Ibn Saud did not intend to rule El-Hidjaz in British interests; for one good reason, if no other,—because he desired to gain the confidence and perhaps the loyal suffrages of all Islam. The British retort is fresh in all minds. Britain descended to annexing a piece of territory that had always been considered part of the Hedjaz, and holding it, despite the protests of Ibn Saud. It is small wonder, whether, therefore, if Ibn Saud is rather inclined to act the impartial ruler, and welcome all emissaries to his Court, instead of giving any preferences to Britain, who at one time appeared (if not really the fact) to have given up hope of winning back her powerful friend.

Now the first question is:—What is the proof that a visit by a French "diplomatic representative" (status not indicated) to Ibn Saud, and a return visit in the autumn, have any implication of offering the key position for sale to the highest bidder?

The second question is:—What would be the use of access to the Persian Gulf to France?

The third is:—Why does the correspondent say that "now" Ibn Saud's influence extends not only over the Hidjaz but across the Arabian desert (?) to the southern shores of the Persian Gulf? Through his relations with El-Hasa, he has had for years influence over the Gulf seaboard. Did not the British enlist his services in 1914 for the very purpose of facilitating the first Mesopotamia Expedition, before the Turks were at war with Britain?

By "Southern shores of the Persian Gulf" does the "D.C." mean the seabord of El-Hasa (as we suppose he must)? If so, one does not cross the Arabian Desert to reach it but a fine territory of rolling uplands. He cannot by "Southern" mean the shore of Oman, as that is under British treaty relations.

WHAT ABOUT BRITISH BID?

I must confess that, much as I want to believe anything the clever lads of the "Daily Herald" utter, this tale seems, to be a sort of "shrewd guess", and, like most of that sort of utterances, more shrewd than correct. There still remains, however, the other unsolved mystery. Not of the welcome of anti-British influences, but of the continuance of an understanding with Britain.

If Ibn Saud is only another occupant of the Holy Land of Islam in the interest of Britain, that will be just as fatal to his acceptability to the Muslim world as if he were committed to the interest of France. For the undying demand for the independence of the whole Jaziratul-Arab from non-Muslim influence or control operates as much against one Christian alliance as against another.

A VISIT—NOT TO SYRIA.

What has been leading some of us to ponder considerably over this problem, is three-fold. First, the now celebrated conversations of a British official with the Sultan; next, the reported second visit of a prominent Englishman to the Sultan (certainly Sir John is stated to be going over for the hunting; but hunting what?) and lastly the visit of the Sultan's son to this country. The reasons of this last act are variously stated. He is to be educated here. He is not to be educated, being already a lusty and instructed youth. He has come over for pleasure. He has not come over for pleasure; but to lay the foundation stone of a Mosque. This touching affection for mosques (in England) is the more noticeable, in that it is a mosque of the Qadiani Ahmadiya sect.

AFGHANS AND AHMADI PROPAGANDA

There may be, but I cannot see if, some connection between Wahabi austerity and primitive Qur'anic principles and a sect based on a reputed Messiah and a decided splitting of the divine unity. Supposing there is such a contact, it still remains a mystery how the Sardar Iqbal Ali Shah, an Afghan, could have so cracked up the Sultan who sends his son to the mosque of a sect which virulently denounced the Government of Afghanistan. It may be an example of broad toleration, but surely it must alienate the Afghans.

The big point is this:—There is a decided confidence among the Imperialist experts on Eastern affairs in this country, that "Ibn Saud is undoubtedly well disposed towards us." The extent of this gentle disposition must be elucidated. No one can serve two masters.

ITALY ENTERS THE GAME.

There might of course be something in the rumour that France is coquetting with Ibn Saud, even though it would seem unnecessary for France to secure anything from him but neutrality towards the Syrian possessions of France. As if in support of the rumour, comes news about Italy in Arabia. A Cairo despatch of Tuesday stated that a private message had been received from Hodeida, announcing an "economic" treaty between Italy and the Imam Yayha of the Yemen. To the imaginative, this would look like a retort to the French (or pro-British) Ibn Saud by means of an Italian alliance with his powerful enemy. In reality it may mean nothing more than an Italian effort to secure an appearance of "interests" (in the Red Sea or anywhere else).

AN OUTSTANDING GOOD.

I am, be it understood, still of the opinion that it has been a blessing to the Islamic world that a powerful ruler should have ejected the plaint and treacherous Hashmite from, El-Hedjaz. The future may require still better; but something has been effected.

YOUNG CHINA.

The intellectual insurgency of Young China is the subject of anxious thought no the part of the would-distributers of that country. Sir Arthur Yapp, mild and level headed though he is, to some extent joins in the cry of "Bolshevik" influences. But the "better" type (like middle-class students of colleges, etc.) will throw the Communists over, and then all in the garden will be lovely. Sir Arthur pays another perhaps unconscious tribute to the blasphemous Bolsh, when he records:—"Though Bolshevism in China, as elsewhere, is largely anti-Christian, and has been particularly bitter in its attacks on the Y. M. C. A., the association buildings which are to be found in most of the big cities are crowded as never before." He testifies to spirit of peace and goodwill so long as the missionaries steer clear of party politics.

On Monday last the Indepent Labour Party passed a resolution, advocating that Britain keeps hands off China. Naturally, reports of this meeting were conspicuous by their absence.

THE COAL STRUGGLE.

Following on the shameful desertion by the Government of their previous promised condition of a national settlement of the coal dispute, the weaker and more starved-out of the miners have concluded a few district and even local settlements. The cry of joy that goes up from newspapers supported by the very workmen whose interests they attack, would represent this as a fatal landslide for the national federated organisation of the mine workers. Two answers are forthcoming;—one is that the alleged 138,000 mine workers now returned to work represent about 11 1|2 per cent. of the miners and that 88 per cent. of a huge key industry being idle is still a portentous fact. The second is that the men who have gone back, even if forced by suffering, even if ill-advised, have gone back under the influence of apparently advantageous local terms. The principle of local or even disrict settlement is a bad one for the future of the men; but, on the surface, there are apparent concessions. In one sense these men have won, although they are deserting their fellows. Take the settlement at Atherton, Lancs., where the employers offered to restore the previous page rates if a half-hour per shift extra were worked. This is very different from the reduction of pay plus a concession of one hour demanded of the workers nationally.

The continuance of the "special legislation" of the late General Strike is, as was exposed by all sections of the Labour ranks in the House, framed to suppress the effective support of the miners' cause. Prosecutions are actually increasing under these monstrous Emergency Regulations, which make it a crime to cause disaffection (!) and effectively associate legitimate resistance to injustice with "sedition."

It is a seditious act to advise soldiers and sailors, enlisted for purposes of war, not to be strike-breakers and not to fire on strikers. Parliament can make anything illegal, anything seditious; but it cannot make black white. The soldier and the sailor in this country are citizens; they possess votes and take part in the life of the civil community. It is palpable that they are susceptible of, and entitled to indulge in, civil argument and to observe civil obligations. The Home Secretary may degrade the office by his mechanical commitment of Communist and non-Communists to trial, and thereby to prison, but he cannot stop sane citizens who love our civic liberties from advising men of war not to interfere in the struggles of what is factiously called "Peaceful Society."

A CLEVER BOOK.

"By Favour of Allah", a volume of excellent short stories by the celebrated writer Mr. George E. Holt, is just published at 7s. 6d. net by Andrew Melrose Ld., of London & New York. Though Mr. Holt's Morocco (where actually found on prosaic fact) is the Morocco of nearly a generation ago, it depicts the unchanging Riff country and attributes to it a leader of almost god-like presence and power. This engaging adventurer is not in any way intended to represent Abdul Krim, whose character contains nothing of the adventurer. Mr. Holt's hero seems more to partake of the nature of Raisuli in his younger and better days. If he anyway approached at any time the uncanny wisdom of "Mohamed Ali", the Riff champion in these pages, then on Raisuli's grave we may safely write: "He was a Man." The adventures are fascinating and exciting, and they are told in language of the greatest sympathy for the Berbers of the Riff and other Muslims.

BE SHARP.

LET US ADVERTISE YOUR GOODS.

MADRAS CRICKETERS IN BOMBAY.

P. A.

The combined teams of Bombay Parsis and the Madras cricketers who played a interesting match on Sunday last.

"Chronicle" Photo.

His Eminence Moid-ul-Islam, Editor of the well-known "Habiul Matin" of Calcutta who is on a short visit to Bombay. Differences with the Government of India having been adjusted His Eminence has given up the idea of returning to Persia.

COMING ELECTIONS

BELGAUM CANDIDATES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, October 17.

Coming elections have become the one absorbing topic here for the last few days. The Belgaum District constituency has two seats in the local Council and four candidates are now contesting them. Mr. Vamanrao Phatarphekar is a Maratha and a Congress Party candidate; Mr. P. R. Chikodi and Rao Bahadur S. N. Angdi are Lingayats; Mr. Ghatge is also a Maratha. Unfortunately, the elections here are, being fought mainly on communal lines; but the Brahmins have done well in taking the sting out of this communal fight by leaving the field to non-Brahmins. Mr. Phataphekar, the Congress candidate, is sure to receive full support of Congressmen and with the undivided help of the Maratha voters, stands a good chance. Of the others Mr. Ghatge has the least chance as the number of Lingayat voters is about half the total number. The real contest lies between Messrs. Chikodi and Angdi. Messrs. Angdi and Dalvi had been members of the last Council and are reputed here to have voted on the side of the Government. One had been made the Public Prosecutor and the other a Rao Bahadur.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

As to Assembly election there are only two candidates for the one seat allotted to the Southern Division—Messrs. Belvi, the Congress Candidate and Hulkoti, a Lingayat. Mr. Belvi had openly declared that he would retire in favour of any Congress candidate who had some chance of success. A third candidate Mr. V. V. Patel had also appeared in the field. But he withdrew. And as Mr. Hulkoti is a Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor at Dharwar, Mr. Belvi has sent a representation to the Returning Officer of the Constituency claiming that his opponent Mr. Hulkoti being thus a Government servant is disqualified for being elected a member of the Assembly and that thus he being the only candidate, be declared duly elected. He has also requested the Returning Officer to refer the same for the decision of the Governor-General under Rule 44 if he felt any doubt in the matter. In case the point raised by Mr. Belvi is decided in his favour there will be no regular election for this seat.

CANDIDATES FOR THE UNIVERSITY SEAT.

As to the University seat, Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Baptista had both explained their claims before their voters here. And Dr. Deshmukh the Congress candidate will meet the voters in a day or two. The general trend of feeling among Congress voters is that they would vote for the Congress candidate if only he stands some chance of success.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA IN C. P.

A FALSE REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, October 18.

Mischievous and deliberately false propaganda is now-a-days carried on to discredit the Swarajists and the Congress candidates in C. P. presumably by their opponents. They even go to the length of seeking the hospitality of the Anglo-Indian papers like the "Times of India". The Nagpur correspondent of the "Times of India" wiring to that paper with reference to the coming elections says that the Swarajists have been able to secure the support of the Liberals insinuating that there is a Liberal-Swarajist league to defeat the candidates of the Responsive Co-operation party. The whole thing is absurd and the correspondent has mainly either drawn on his own imagination or on the information of the interested persons. He drew this inference because the Swaraj Party here did not set up candidates for the Land-holders' and the University Constituencies, for which two Liberals are standing and that is why he says, there is some secret understanding between the Swaraj party and Liberals.

But the correspondent of the "Times of India" or the persons who are behind him forget that the programme of the Responsivists in councils is similar and identical to that of the Liberals. The Liberals and the Responsivists both are in favour of forming the ministry and working the reforms for what they are worth. The present Swarajists under the present Congress resolutions are pledged to non-acceptance of office and to follow the programme of obstruction. With these facts before the world is it conceivable that the Liberals will support the Swarajists, the wreckers of the Reforms? The national inference will be and is that the Liberals will use whatever influence they have in favour of those who wish to work the reforms and support the formation of ministry with a view to ensure the success of their policy. It is to the interest of the Liberals to see that Swarajists are defeated and a majority of such persons who are in favour of forming the ministry and working the reforms is secured in the councils. Therefore it is a deliberate lie to say that there is a Liberal-Swarajists alliance in this Province.

The return of the Swarajists to the councils in a majority will be disastrous to the interests of the Liberals and the Responsivists and consequently both the parties will oppose the Swarajists and to achieve that end there is an attempt to discredit their political opponents. The real fact is that the Swaraj party or the Provincial Congress, which is in the hands of the Responsivists in the C. P. Marathi Districts could not secure suitable candidates for the constituencies where two so-called stalwart Liberals are standing. It is equally possible that the Swarajists did not court defeats by contesting seats at any cost and risk in the absence of sure chances for their candidates.

HINDU SABHA AND ELECTIONS

Attempts are being made to use Hindu Sabhas for election purposes. At Chindwara proposals were put forward to set up Hindu Sabha candidates from constituencies where the present candidates are in their opinion likely to jeopardize the Hindu interests, it is reported that many influential candidates agreed to stand on the Hindu Sabha ticket. In this connection the Swarajists do not mix politics with communalism and they keep themselves aloof from all communal activity whereas the Responsivists on the other hand freely mix up politics with communalism and rouse the Hindu sentiments to catch Hindu votes in their favour.

BOHRAS AND ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

To The Editor, "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following few lines in your widely read paper in the interest of the Mahomedan electorate in connection with the pending election to the Legislative Assembly.

I have been informed that on behalf of Mr. Salehbhoy Barodawalla who is a candidate for the Assembly, the Bohra voters are being led to believe that His Holiness the Mullajee Saheb has issued a 'firman" asking all the Bohra voters to vote for Mr. Salebhoy. I do not for a moment believe that His Holiness the Mullajee Saheb would lend his name in this way or issue a "firman" whereby the electorate of the Bohra community would be prevented from recording its votes freely and voluntarily in favour of a candidate whom they may consider best qualified to represent them and their interests. When the Bohra voters are told that His Holiness the Mullajee Saheb has issued a "firman", they naturally accept and believe the statement. I, therefore, in the interests of the Mussalmans and in fairness to himself invite Mr. Salehbhoy to state openly that no such "firman" has been issued by the Mullajee Saheb and that he has had no hand, directly or indirectly, in thus misleading the Bohra community with a view to ensure their votes in his favour.

It is a proposition which needs no argument that the best interests of the community and of the country can be best served only by the man possessing the best qualifications. I, therefore, through the medium of your colums, appeal to his Holiness the Mullajee Saheb to make a public announcement that he has neither issued a "firmen" nor lent his name to be used in the manner indicated above, so that the Bohra community may be able to record its votes in a free and voluntary manner in the best interests of the community and of the country. Yours, etc.

K. A. S.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS & THEIR SURROUNDINGS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whether a Municipality of a city of the size of Bombay is civilized or not, is judged by the way in which it tackles its educational problems. One of the educational problems is the location of a municipal school in the residential quarters of the city. Now the accepted canon of education is that a school building should be located in healthy and clean surroundings. The educational building should not be near a public urinal, a race course, a factory, a brothel house, a gambling den, pitha and such other places the proximity of which is positively harmful to the morals of school children. Everybody accepts this canon, but the acceptance of the principle is one thing and the practice of it is another. Our energetic members of the Corporation have not thought it worth while to take effective steps to remove municipal schools from objectionable places. I shall give only two instances. Between Grant Road Corner and Golpitha on the Falkland Road, there are two schools located in the houses in which prostitutes carry on their nefarious trade. In the same locality, restaurants and drinking houses of a questionable character are found. The evils resulting from such surroundings to children who attend these schools are too obvious to need a lengthy discussion. The Cooporation must live up to its proud motto of 'Urbs Prima in Indes'; it may occupy the first place among the municipalities in India on account of the size of the city under its jurisdiction and the funds it may handle but whether it is the 'Urbs Prima' in the light of educational and social reforms, it has so far effected, is yet a debatable point.—Yours, etc.,

V. M.

Santa Cruz, Oct. 19.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—Emir Feisul has arrived here from Hague.

Singapore.—The Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution opposing the appropriation by the Straits Settlements Government of 10 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony for 1927 for payment into the opium revenue and the replacement of the reserve fund.

Singapore.—An exciting midnight chase in the harbour has ended in the police capturing a boat manned by three Chinese containing eight sacks of illicit opium valued at 30,000 dollars. Two of the crew escaped in darkness but the third was arrested.

Mr. W. R. Barker arrived at the Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

Sir Basil and Lady Blackett left on Tuesday morning for Namtu.

A London message of October 20 states,—the official figures show that 14,475 more miners are working to-day than yesterday and the total is now 2,28,000.

THE SORROWS OF SMITH

"I was getting 'fed up' with things," remarked Smith recently to his chum, Brown.' "My wife was always complaining and nothing seemed to go right. She was nervy and rundown, I know, and looked worn out, yet what could I do? Often in trying to mend matters I made them worse, or made her cry.

"Then there gradually came a change. When I got home in the evenings I found her bright and cheerful and ready to sing, or to enjoy a little joke. I did not know what to make of it until the secret came out. Unknown to me she had been taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the difference they made in her was wonderful. She is never low-spirited now. She enjoys her meals with me and it's a pleasure to get home and chat with her. No. I'm not at the club much now a days."

Any woman who is irritable, nervous and depressed, should face the facts in her own case and see where she is drifting. If you are like this, your nerves are to blame. They must be strengthened, and the only way you can do this is to build up and enrich your blood. If you keep your blood rich, red and plentiful by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, you need not endure the trials that afflict nervous, anaemic, run down women. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

So go to your chemist to-day and ask for a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, at Rs. 2 for a bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

DIPWALI

Fast Approaching.

YOU CAN PUSH

Your Sales Considerably by

ADVERTISEMENT.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IS THE

BEST MEDIUM

FOR SAME.

LOANS

WITHOUT LIMIT

AND

WITHOUT INTEREST

REPAYABLE IN 20 YEARS GRANTED

TO

Every BOND HOLDER and SHARE HOLDER of the SOCIETY.

WANTED ENERGETIC WORKERS.

Literature on four annas stamps to:—

THE GLOBE HOUSE BUILDING & MACHINERY ERECTION SOCIETY LTD.,

Ferozepore City (Punjab).

The BHAGAVAD-GITA

WITH THE TEXT IN DEVANAGARI AND IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY ANNIE BESANT

Price per copy, Annas Four.

Price of a single copy by V.P.P. is 7 (Seven) as.

2 copies 12 as, 3 copies Re. 1-1 a. 4 copies Re. 1-6 as.

G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, George Town, Madras.

AHMEDABAD LETTER

THE ELECTION CONTEST

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 15.

The election contest in Ahmedabad has begun in right earnest and there are almost daily speeches by the various candidates in the different localities. For the one seat to the Bombay Council from the city of Ahmedabad there are three candidates, and all of them stand practically on the same ticket. Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai who stands as an Independent Congress man and who has declared in his manifesto that the Congress has not put forward its own nominee for the city-seat because of his candidature is naturally in favour of utilising the Councils to their utmost capacity for good and the utmost which he promises is that he will resign his seat in case he is convinced that a large body of his electors hold fundamentally different views from those held by him on any given subject. Then the other candidate, Mr. Sanghavi, is practically set up by Prof. Swaminarayen to contest the city-seat against the Diwan Bahadur and he too does not profess to adopt any indiscriminately obstructive or oppositionist attitude. The third candidate is the present sitting member. That gentleman was returned last time on the Swarajist ticket and he may even be said to believe in the Swarajist policy. But owing to the exigencies of the situation he has to stand as an Independent candidate and therefore he chooses to adopt as his election programme the rather negative formula that if he cannot secure any good for the people as a result of his Council work he will at least not be a party to any re-actionary proposals whether in the matter of taxation or in that of legislation which, impliedly, some of his rivals would be. Whatever, therefore, the difference in the personal merits and qualifications of the different members, all the three candidates stand practically on a single programme of meeting out a discriminating treatment to the various items of Council work and this naturally makes the contest more personal than otherwise.

IN THE DISTRICT.

For the two seats from the District of Ahmedabad the position is more clear and it is generally expected that Prof. Swaminarayen (Independent) will head the poll, and Sheth Amritlal (Congressman) will stand a good second.

THE DOG NUISANCE.

The question of dog nuisance in Ahmedabad has become quite live. Thanks to the stoppage of Municipal grant to the Police for the destruction of dogs, the number of stray dogs in the city has considerably increased and after a careful enquiry the local Municipality decided at its last Tuesday's meeting to recontinue the Police grant as the best way of dealing with the situation arising therefrom. It also decided to try the experiment of Steinach's operation on a number of dogs and if that is found effectively to check further propagation of the species a way will have been found whereby to prevent the nuisance of stray dogs without having to resort to the cruel expedient of having to destroy them in large numbers annually. But this decision of the Municipality has not met with the favour of a section of the local public, and I understand that a requisition is being planned by certain Councillors to call a special meeting of the Municipality to reconsider its old decision in the matter.

EXCITEMENT AMONGST JAINS.

For greater excitement however, has been caused by the actual destruction of about two hundred dogs in the vicinity of the local Calico Mill at the instance of Sheth Ambalal. The Sheth says that the existence of such a large number of dogs in the locality was causing a great disturbance to his employees who are staying in the mill quarters but when some of them were bitten by a hydrophobic dog their existence became a positive danger. For the dogs so bitten could not be identified and so he had to choose between endangering the lives of a large number of men, women and children and destroying the whole body of dogs in the vicinity. The local Humanitarian League, however, objected to this procedure and reasoning and asked the Seth to apologise and threatened to subject him to social and economic boycott. Sheth Ambalal has refused to so apologise, and so the Jain Mahajan meets to-day to consider the whole question. It may also be remarked here that Gandhiji has defended this action of Sheth Ambalal, and he too has come in for his share of Jain criticism and wrath.

GUJERAT PROVINCIAL MUSIC CONFERENCE.

It has been decided to hold the first Gujerat Provincial Music Conference in Ahmedabad on the 13th, 14th and 15th December next. It will be held under the auspices of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya. The fourth session of the Gujerat Barbers' Conference will also be held here in the last week of this month.

ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL ELECTION.

MR. HUSEINBHOY A. LALJI'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Lalji, who is a candidate for election to the Bombay Council and the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Muslims of Bombay, has addressed the following manifesto to his voters:—

Dear Brothers in Islam,

You are fully aware that I had the honour of being elected to the now defunct Local Legislative Council as one of your representatives from this great city of Bombay. At the time of my last candidature I had assured you that if elected I would try my best to safeguard and promote your interests general as well as communal. Now after a lapse of three years the Councils have been dissolved and a fresh election ordered. Hence I have again put in my candidature for the same. I sincerely believe that as your representative I save faithfully served you in the Council to merit your support again. And from the reports of my work in the Council appearing from time to time in the local press, if you think me to be worthy of your confidence to represent you again in the Council, you will please extend your support to me with your vote. In return I may be permitted to assure you once again that if elected, I shall continue to serve your interests as I did in last Council and as I do in the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the last twelve years. I need not add here that I was twice elected by the last Council as a member of the Finance Committee and as such I was instrumental in reducing figures in various items of expenditure.

I was also appointed as a member of the select committee to consider the Bill for the protection of children. And I had successfully put up a bold fight for the special protection of our infant and pardah nashin sisters when that question came up in the forefront and from the Bill which has now become a law, you will realise that sufficient protection for them is provided therein. Besides, at the time of every Bill and subject I have always stood by the side of the public which can be found from the record of the proceedings of the Council. Whenever any question of interest to my Muslim community came before the Council, I have never failed to apply my full mind and attention to the same.

I have always felt for the hardship the Hajis have to undergo during the travel, and ever since I entered the Council, I have taken up the question, so much so that only two days before the dissolution of the last Council, I had put down a resolution in connection with the same subject in my name, but, unfortunately, it was disallowed by H. E. the Governor. Hence I regret I have not been able to effect much improvement in this direction. However, I am sure that if my resolution on the subject had been allowed in the Council by H. E. the Governor, many important things would have come to light and satisfactory improvements would have been introduced. Although my resolution was not allowed, still my persistant efforts on the subject in the Council, are responsible for the introduction of what little improvements by the Government. It is hoped that by the spending of a good sum, the Government in the near future will albviate much of the hardship felt by the Hajis in their travels. You may rest assured, that as long as this question is not satisfactorily solved, I shall not be at ease.

Although the resolution regarding the hardship of the Haj Pilgrims was debarred by H. E. the Governor, I believe the same can be successfully moved in the Legislative Assembly; and if a proper fight is put up there, much of the hardships of the Hajis will be removed. On this subject if a move is made in the Assembly, the inconveniences felt by the Hajis not only in Bombay but also at Jedah and Kamran can also be satisfactorily remedied as this being mainly under the jurisdiction of the Assembly can be successfully dealt with there.

I have always opposed the levying of fresh taxes, and it is a known fact that have strongly condemned the Back-Bay Reclamation Scheme within the Council as well as before the Back Bay Inquiry Committee in my evidence, I have fully exposed the lavish expenditure of crores of rupees in the prosecution of the Back Bay Scheme, and I need not dilate any further on the subject here. I believe that as long as we do not show a bold and fearless front we are not likely to succeed in any matter.

I have always urged upon the Government the need of the spread of Education whenever the question has come up before the Council, I have never missed an opportunity to ruthlessly condemn the Government's neglect to enforce prohibition of alcoholic drinks.

In short I have always respected and stood by public opinion; as regards my views on honour and titles, you must have read from the reports of the proceedings of the Council published in the press, hence I do not desire to add anything further in the matter here.

In the end, I may be permitted to say, under the existing conditions, as a businessman I firmly believe that it is necessary to enforce economy in all Government administrations, and to encourage agriculture trade, commerce and industry, and also to draw the attention of the Government on the problem of continued unemployment. Hence if you will do me the honour of electing me again to the Council, I assure you that I will ever serve my people and my country for their betterment and advancement, and I will consider it an honour to do so.

I have declared my candidature for the local Council but bowing to the wishes of my various friends and supporters, I have also declared my candidature for the Legislative Assembly. You are well aware that the sphere of work is limited in the local Council, while in the Assembly a member can have wider and fuller scope. For instance the heavy burden of taxation and consequent slackness in agriculture trade, commerce and industry and unemployment are subjects which can be properly dealt with only in the Assembly. Either in the local Council or in the Assembly the real fight and work is with regard to the Budget, control of finance, management of railways and by a proper examination of these important heads to effect economies therein and thereby to reduce taxation as far as possible and to encourage education and commerce.

It is difficult to effect any material change in the local Budget as the chief revenue producing items such as Income-tax, Customs Railway, etc., fall under the province of the Assembly. Moreover, the question of hardships to the Hajis and other travelling public, and of freight on merchandise and other inconveniences pertaining to the trading community can be effectively dealt with only in the Assembly. As a businessman, I have first-hand knowledge of these matters and if I succeed by your support to be elected to the Assembly, I can only assure you that I shall do everything in my power in that direction. At present in Europe and also in Japan the above mentioned items of administration are taxing the brains of statesmen for the betterment of their respective countries; and for that very reason now the premiership and other important portfolios in the Government of Great Britain and other foreign countries are entrusted to the men actually in commerce and having business experience. No doubt fine speeches are delivered in every direction for the preservation and promotion of our right, but from my personal experience I may be allowed to say, that much good will result if the items of finance, industry and commerce are tackled by an experienced businessman. If every item by item in the Budget amounting to crores of rupees is examined from the business point of view, considerable saving could be effected and with surplus in hand we could gain our own salvation, by the reduction in taxes and encouragement of Agriculture, industry and commerce and thereby reducing unemployment. And if our Agriculture, industry and commerce is properly encouraged, automatically the foreigners and foreign goods would gradually decrease. These are the crying needs of the day if we exert ourselves in this direction to get a control over these matters we shall be able to protect our interests in all respects.

If you agree with my above views, I trust you will cast your vote in my favour and elect me as your representative in the Assembly. I once more assure you that I shall faithfully serve the cause of my people and my country to the best of my abilities.

I am,

Fraternally yours,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.

PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—It is two years and more when the hall was set rolling by the Gujarat Semanaire of the St. Xavier's College. They held a concert and helped the blind in a real, practical manner. Then came a luu; propaganda, begun in right earnest, has been doing a little spade work in the education of our Society and State. All praise to Principal Mackenzie, who gave me the opportunity to address his pupils on conservation of vision. Home was something that woke up their juvenile sympathy. Time matured it into an invitation to the blind to join the Wilsonians at their annual dinner. There was the seed sown. Opportunities opened their desire to know the blind better. It opened the eyes of some to the social work around them. To the blind it was the Architect, the happiest day of their existence. But were they, in the real world, perhaps for the first time in their life, now, from their large prison—the school. And that world extended its hand of welcome, treated them as if they were of their kind. And though all around they talked in language strange, acted in ways unknown, there, they felt themselves in the midst of a world of sympathy. To the sighted hosts it was an inspiration. That day sowed the seed of sympathy on these congenial youthful hearts, which manured and watered by the wise words of their professors, naturally germinated. To-day it promises to be a tree. Quite a number of Wilsonians have since then, responded to my appeal to come and dictate books to our blind in "Hsille". The spark of sympathy thus switched has but its light however faint to other colleges. Their pioneers are beginning spade work. With God to help and men to sympathise the day seems not distant to the Indian Volunteers when they expect, with wider cooperation, to open their first Happy Home for the Blind, which they hope will light a lamp that will guide all India to similar efforts over the whole land.

Here is a national question. Our blind belong to all races and creeds. They came from all over the country to large towns to beg. They make a mighty figure 5,000,000. India is charitable to a fault. All she needs is knowledge. Publish it, proclaim it, if you can, that because eyes are gone, all is not gone. Happiness and health are alike open to the blind as to he sighted. Teach them that they want work. Send them to School.

May you whom the Lord has blessed with plenty and others again whom He has blessed with intelligence and power, lend you, I beseech, your helping hand that Indian Volunteers may early open their home and house our helpless, homeless, hopeless, blind, restore them to a life health and happiness work and joy, which in this land of our common Father is as much their due as ours.

Please cross all cheques and address all communications to the Secretary Happy Home for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay 7. —Yours, etc.

H. D. CHHATRAPATI.

GROSSMITH'S

Wana-Ranee

Perfume of Ceylon

LOVERS of sweet scents describe Wana-Ranee as a dream of Oriental fragrance.

WANA-RANEE FACE POWDER

is adherent and unobtrusive, and delicately perfumed.

WANA-RANEE TOILET CREAM

(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Bachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Soap, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,

J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,

LONDON.

Representative:

WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

B·S·A

BICYCLES

For all occasions

whether for business, for pleasure, or for road racing, B.S.A. Bicycles will prove the best. Their sturdy construction, and the skilled workmanship and high-grade materials used in their manufacture, enable them to give a lifetime of satisfactory service under the most adverse conditions.

B.S.A. catalogue free on request.

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., BOMBAY.

Ride a B.S.A. Motor Bicycle.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

(Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information, are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT at great expense.

As regards Mofussil clientele, we

(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market;

(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given; and

(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission, rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, 'phone up, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 23877—22044.

To quickly get rid of Sciatica

There are many things capable of giving temporary relief from the agony of Sciatica, but you will find that De Witt's Pills do much more than this. They reach the cause of the trouble. They enable your kidneys to dispose of the uric acid that is irritating the great sciatic nerve and thus completely banish your pain.

You need not hesitate to try De Witt's Pills. They have been used successfully for upwards of forty years and many thousands of people praise them as a reliable and speedy remedy for Sciatica.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

RIDE A

B·S·A

"Perfect in Every Part"

BICYCLE

All B.S.A. prices reduced. B. S. A. Roadster Model reduced to

Rs. 153 net.

Latest price list sent post free

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO

(Opp. Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son.)

113, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Also Arsenal Road, - - - POONA.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot. BOMBAY 4.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

MARIANI TONIC WINE

BRINGS

New strength to the weak
New rich red blood to the bloodless
New Nerve force to the nervous
New Vitality to the run-down
New Vigour to the Aged.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces:

The POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.),

HEAD OFFICE :— 18, Lamington Road, Grant Road. BOMBAY. *BRANCH :—* Near Pr. Samaj, Tram Junction, Girgaum.

READ

Bombay Chronicle

DAILY and SUNDAY

RETAIL PRICE

ONE ANNA

The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following Agents:—

AGRA—Mr. A. N. Takru
AHMEDABAD—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDNAGAR CAMP—Messrs. A. J. D'Souza & Co.
AKOLA—Mr. P. K Vaidya.
AMRAOTI—Mr. M. S Perkar
BARODA—Chimanlal Himatlal Shah.
BAGALKOT—V. J. Parvatikar.
BELGAUM—Messrs V V Brothers.
BHAVNAGAR—Mr. Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
BHUSAWAL—Mr Govind Gajanan.
BHUSAWAL—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.
BIJAPUR—Mr P S Apte.
BROACH—Mr. H D Gulamnussein.
CAWNPORE—Mr. Dindayal Sharma.
DELHI—Messrs. R K Bros.
DHARWAR—Student's Own Book Depot.
DHOLA JN.—Mr. Dayaram Jivanram Bhatt.
DHULIA Mr. V A Kildodar.
GADAG—Mr. R K Asundi.
GODHRA—Mr. Jaswantlal J Pandya.
HUBLI—Mr. A M Dalvi.
HDYRABAD DN—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
HYDRABAD SIND—S J Co-operative Society,
INDORE CITY—Messrs. B. Waruno and Co.
JALGAON—Mr. Vishnu Ganes Bhave.
JAMNAGAR—Mr. Jothalal P Bhagat
JODHPUR—Mr. Kishora Lal.
JUNAGADH—Mr. Maganlal K. Parekh.
KARACHI CITY—Mr. Hariram P. Chaude.
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall.
KOLHAPUR—Mr. B. T. Lukanke.
KIRKEE—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA—Lonavla Co-operative Society.
NAGPUR—Mr. D. S. Marulkar.
NASIK—Mr. B. K. Mithasagarkar.
PRANTIJ—Mr. Shah Ratilal Keshavlal.
POONA—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CANTTS.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CITY—Opp. Vishram Bag,—Messrs. Kelkar & Bros.;
236, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. L.V.Saptarsh.
497, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. Abdul Kadar Ebhramjee.
RAIPUR—Mr. A. T. Bose.
RAJKOT CITY—Messrs. Dave Vyar & Co.
RATNAGIRI—Mr. D. G. Mukadam.
SANGLI—Mr. S. A. Kulkarni.
SATARA—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
SIMLA—R. K. Bros.
SURAT—Mr. C. A. Kaji.
THANA—Mr. Laxman R. Purohit.
WARDHA—Mr. M. B. Deshpande.

ALSO

All The Railway Station Book Stalls

OF

Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.,

AND

Messrs. HIGGIN BOTHAMS, Ltd.

NOMINATION SYSTEM IN I. C. S.

PROPOSAL OF THE PUNJAB CHIEFS.

LAHORE, October 19

The Viceroy received an address of welcome from the Punjab Chiefs' Association yesterday afternoon. The address which was read by the Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan applauded the justice of ...the British Government in giving due share to worthy members of the aristocracy in the provincial Executive Councils and expressed the hope that it would be possible for His Excellency to honour them by selecting able men from amongst the aristovracy to fill vacancies in His Excellency's own Executive Council as there were amongst the aristocracy of India men of culture and chafacter who would fill those exalted offices with distinction The address further urged the introduction of a judicious system of nominations to the Civil Service of the Indian aristocracy as owing to the small numbers of admissions there was no chance of their success in the competitive examinations where book learning was the principal qualification for appointments to public services. Special conditions prevailing in India imperatively demanded that some of the Inian officials might be men who felt inspired by the traditions of honour, probity, and courage established by their ancestors They were glad to acknowlege that His Excellency's Government had enunciated the principle that all classes of Indian population might expect to receive their due share of civil and military services of the country. —A. P,

HONOURABLE TRADITIONS

CLAIMS OF PUNJAB ARTST CRACY.

LAHORE, October 18.

His Excellency the Viceroy to-day received an address of welcome from the Punjab Chiefs' Association and in reply said:

When, greatly to my disappointment, I was forced to cancel my visit to Lahore in April I made up my mind to carry out my original intention at the earliest possible moment and I am glad to be able to achieve my desire so soon. It is particularly appropriate that I should receive this address here as I am told that most of you are old boys of the Aitchison College. I have heard much of the traditions of your college and of the atmosphere in which you received the training that was to fit you to face the problems of life and I feel sure that an Association which is based on such a sure foundation is likely to have advantages of unity and tradition which few similar organisations may possess.

I realise that the members of your Association are occupied in spheres of diverse interests but to-day you represent a body which is well-known for its loyalty to the Crown and to the best interests of the province. The responsibilities of the aristocracy of the Punjab have quickened and grown with the march of India along the road to self-Government.

SERVICES TO INDIA AND EMPIRE.

I have heard with pleasure your expression of gratitude for the grant of land which was given by Sir Michael O'Dwyer to the leading families of the province. They have indeed deserved well of Government. Although the Great War is now fading from the memory of the present generation I cannot refrain from mentioning the great services rendered to India and the Empire by your members at that time. The contributions in men, money and personal service made by the leading noblemen in India during the war were common knowledge even to those who had no immediate connection with Indian affairs. Since my arrival in India I have had an opportunity of appreciating more fully the extent of those services especially those rendered by the Punjab and their reading has made a deep impression on me. You may be sure that this spirit of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor will be remembered long after the din and and clash of the great struggle have passed into history.

CLAIMS OF PUNJAB ARISTOCRACY

You have urged me in your address to consider the claims of the Punjab aristocracy to be selected by nomination rather than by examination for posts of responsibility and distinction in the public service. I readily acknowledge that there are many qualities not less important than book learning which are required to fit a man for the service of his country. Character, courage, sympathy are not the prerogative of the student and while I fear that there are reasons which make it impossible to eliminate the examination system you may feel certain that I shall always bear in mind the desire of the Punjab aristocracy to maintain their honourable traditions by direct service of the Crown.

I am much gratified to hear that you appreciate the necessity of applying all the resources of science to the development of agriculture on which the prosperity of this province is based, and I am in full sympathy with your desire to increase the number of demonstration farms in the Punjab. I shall readily support any scheme in this direction which the local Government considers feasible and I am certain that in all proposals that make for the welfare of the people of the Punjab you can count upon the ready sympathy and goodwill of your Governor, Sir Malcolm Hailey.—A. P.

It is officially announced that Justices V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar and Madhavan Nair will act as additional judges of the Madras High Court for one year from the 20th October 1926.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

MAKE YOURS

A HAPPY HOME

By letting us take care of your

WASH WORRIES

We are equipped

TO DO IT RIGHT.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,

HAMAM STREET, FORT.

Branches : Thakurdwar and Shaik Memon Street.

All New Varieties in

FRENCH FLOROLEDES

and also

FRENCH AND CHINESE CREPE-DE-CHINES

and other Novelties

IN VERY PRETTY SHADES AND DESIGNS

Please call at :

AHMED E. ESAALI

Silk Mercer

(The Economy Shop

Empire Building, Hornby Road, FORT. 23

BUTTER MILK CREAM

BYCULLA DAIRY FARM

Behind Victoria Gardens, Near Maratha Hospital off Sussex Road Bombay 12

Tele No 42110

Drink a glass of fresh pure Milk daily, if you wish to gain health.

We guarantee our Milk, Cream and Butter to be absolutely pure and fresh.

Free delivery in districts between Colaba & Matunga

Buffalo's Milk As.6, per Seer

Cow's Milk As. 7 per Seer.

Rich Cream @ Re 1-4 per lb

Fresh Butter @ Re 1-4 per lb.

Special terms and quotations for merchants, Restaurants, Hotels, etc., on application

GENERAL MERCHANTS

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS & RESEARCH CHEMICALS.

Scientific Supplies (Bengal) Co

29-32, College Street, Market

CALCUTT

To Advertise Your Goods

IN THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IS TO GAIN

An adequate return for the money You Pay.

Free ! Absolutely Free ! !

To purchasers of our Tara lever 18ct. Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch with stamped Guarantee of five years on the dial we give our "0" Regd. Timepiece free. Price of Pocket Watch Rs. 5 only.

WRITE NOW :

THE ENGLISH EMPORIUM,

P. B. 105, MADRAS.

THE PRECISION ALARM

11 A.M.

How goes the time? Eleven o'clock! You have "broken the back" of your morning's duties and you have time in hand. A happy state of things, born of good work well done, and only attained by knowledge of how the minutes pass. Knowledge that came but a minute at your Precision Alarm.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

11 P.M.

"Right! I'll call with the car at 11.15." Nobody must be fetched at the right time, which means leaving the house at 11 exactly. So your punctuality simply depends upon knowing when 11 o'clock has arrived.

The most knowledgeable thing in time-keepers is the Precision Alarm.

PRECISION ALARM

Rs. 9 Rs. 9

With Radium Dial Rs. 15

Description Booklet Free

Depilatory Soap.

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price :—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1/-
12 cakes Rs. 3/-

For sample, apply with 2 as. in Stamps.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE,

For terms apply to :—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

Lakshmi, Li Dutt Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and particular please write to

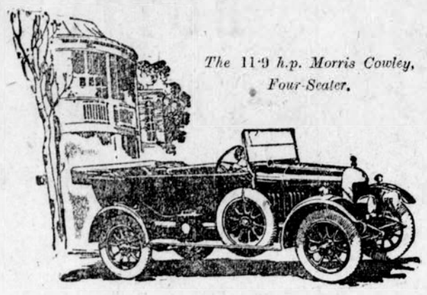
Manager, Swarajya

Broadway, Madras.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

MORRIS

"The Finest Motoring Value in the World"



The 11·9 h.p. Morris Cowley, Four-Seater.

IT is the ultimate economy of Morris cars that has made them so predominatingly popular. Not only are their first costs reasonable, but their running and upkeep charges are remarkably low.

Every possible after-purchase facility for economical motoring is provided for the Morris Owner.

There is no other car that offers so many attractions. For work-day or holiday, buy a Morris.

Prices from

Rupees 3,350

FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Telegrams: "DIAMOTO" BOMBAY. Telephone: 21717.

Wonderful Predictions by the Astrologer who predicted Mahatma Gandhi's Release.

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW YOUR FUTURE? If so, send your selected questions and a copy of your horoscope or the exact time of writing the letter and you will get their correct answers. Charges for 5 questions Re. 1. For each extra question As. 4. Life reading for one year (Monthly details) Rs. 4. (Weekly details) Rs. 10. "JAYAVASIKARANI" TALISMAN for achieving success in all undertakings Rs. 2 each. Postage extra.

V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, Chittoor Dist., Madras Presidency. THE "ANDRA-PATRIKA" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY) MADRAS, writes on the 8th February 1924:—"We received on the 7th November 1923 from Hanmmudipasl V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (Published in our issue of the 12th November 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February 1924 at 7 A. M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTION. Mr. Kannappa Mudaliar, Bazar Road, Royapetta, Madras, writes on 3-9-25 as follows:—

"I have gone through the article you have written in the Tamil Swarajya Paper 2 or 3 days back under the headings "THE FUTURE OF THE SWARAJYA PARTY", that only 2 of the Swarajists will come out successful. Accordingly MR. SATYAMOORTHY and another Swarajist were successful. I really wonder your marvellous capabilities and the accuracy of your predictions."

125

ANNUAL PUJA SALE!

6¼% Cash Discount (To retailers only.)

SAVE YOURSELF from DYSPEPSIA and DIABETES

By Using Dr. I. M. MALLICK'S (M. A. M. D. B. L.)

IC-MIC COOKER Over 3 Lacs Already Sold.

Simple to use, Handy to carry, Clean and Hygienic.

APPLY:—MANAGER, IC-MIC COOKER Co.,

Phone:.....P. B. 859. 29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

Also from Messrs. MANECKJI & Co., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Rishis of old used to take KAYASIDDHI Muligai to keep their bodies free from illness and in full health and vigour.

KAYASIDDHI MAKARADHWAJA (Registered)

This Rishi-given Muligai compounded with the purest Makardhwaja forms the surest cure for Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Memory, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Palpitation, Primary Leprosy Spermatorrhoea Impotence Gonorrhoea and all Venereal Diseases.

COMPLETE COURSE 20 days 40 Pills in Phial Rs. 10.

Start a Course of this Rishi-given Tonic to-day.

Prepared by Pandit T. Kuppuswamy Iyengar, the Renowned Pulse Specialist.

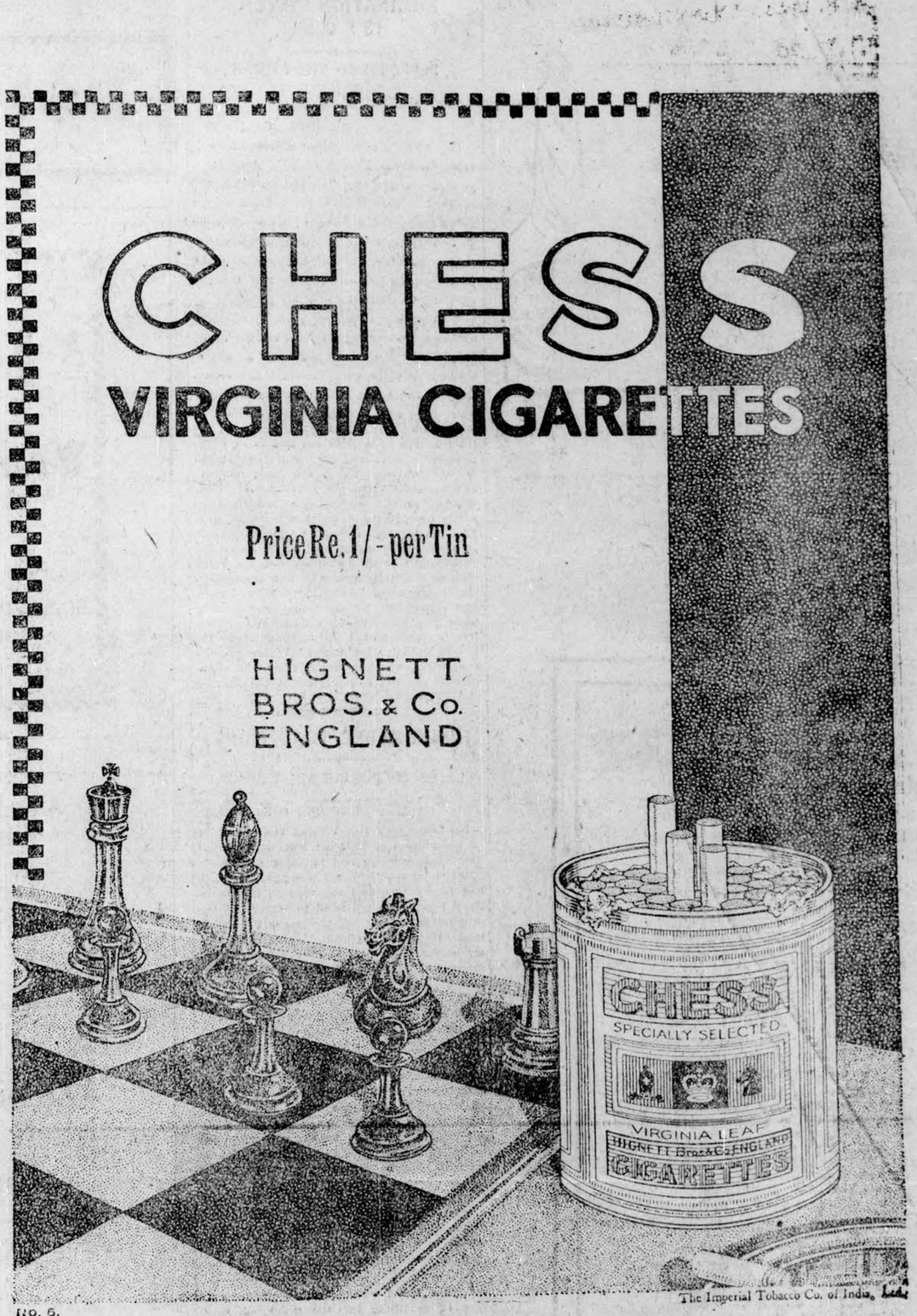
THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, P. O. Box No. 278, 44, Govindappa Naick Street, ... MADRAS.

CHESS

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

Price Re. 1/- per Tin

HIGNETT BROS. & Co. ENGLAND



No. 6.

The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Trade W Mark

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

Watch baby grow

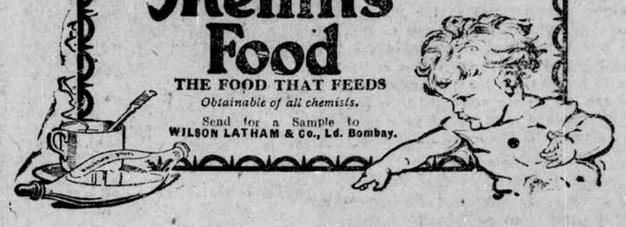
Evidence of the proper feeding is clearly shown in baby's rapid progress when put on Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it provides a perfect substitute for mother's milk and contains every substance necessary to build body, bone and brain. The most perfect food for baby.

Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all chemists.

Send for a Sample to WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ld. Bombay.



Health

WE are distributing free a booklet which gives most interesting scientific advice on the conservation of health. It contains much valuable information for mothers and expectant mothers on how to bring up strong, healthy children; gives proper feeding charts for infants of various ages and ends with a number of splendid recipes for preparing many delicious dishes with nature's wonderful health food—Quaker Oats.

For your own convenience and for that of every member of your family, we advise you to have this booklet in your home and to study it carefully. We will gladly send you a copy upon request.

Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (INDIA), LTD. Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon

448

Quaker Oats

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB F. KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.